Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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THRONE AID SOCIETY TO SUPPORT INDIANS IN GAINING FREEDOM

Various National Organizations To Meet Here Today At Convention

MIZUNO TO PRESIDE

Resolutions to Be Passed to Encourage Vigorous Independence Drive

In order to extend vigorous support to the Indian independence movement, the East Asiatic General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will hold a conference of representatives of various national organizations for the support of the Indian independence movement this afternoon at the Greater East Asiatic Hall here.

The meeting is to be attended by representatives from the sponsoring society and eight other national organizations, including the Youth Association, the National Industrial Association, the Nippon Women's Association, and the National Labor Service Association.

Greetings by Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will open the meeting which is to be presided over by Rentaro Mizuno, General-Secretary of the East Asiatic General Headquarters. At this gathering, the delegate from the Youth Association will read a proclamation, and a resolution will be read by the representative from the Women's Association and a telegram of encouragement by the delegate from the Industrial Association. All these resolutions and the telegram of encouragement are expected to be unanimously approved and conveyed to the headquarters of the Indian independence movement.

Great significance is being attached to this meeting because of its being the first national movement in this country for the support of the Indian independence movement.

Dawn of Freedom Nears

Exactly one year has elapsed since the All-India National Congress Grand Rally was held in Bombay on August 8, 1942 to mark the commencement of India's positive moves for the extrication of their beloved homeland from tyrannic British rule, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

It was on August 9, 1942 that India's veteran independence leaders Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru were seized by the British Indian Government and placed under confinement. It was on this day that the infuriated and determined Indians rose to wage a mortal combat for their freedom and independence.

The British had alternately exercized tyrannic oppression and wilful conciliations to gain their avaricious ends, but now with their long-coveted treasure-house wrapped up in the curling smoke of anti-British movements, the British Government is now wracked by despair and agony.

During the past one year, progressive strides were made in India's march against British tyranny.

As a concrete evidence of the painful blows suffered by Britain as the result of the anti-British moves in India, the former Viceroy of India Lord Linlithgow wrote in India's White Book published last March in substance as follows:

"The destruction of the transportation and communication systems which are virtually the very 'nerves' of the military forces in India, has literally crippled the movement of the British-Indian forces.

"Furthermore, the strikes in important military factories are proving to be paralyzing blows to the military forces."

Transportation Cut

Relative to the destruction of the transportation facilities, the Indian Home Minister Sir Reginald Maxwell complained that the eastern and western coast of India have been severed from communication due to the damages caused to the transcontinental railways, thus severing the life-giving jugular veins of India.

The British authorities in India are fervently attempting to curb the anti-British demonstrations and sentiments, but their endeavors are ending in vain.

In admitting the futility of trying to check anti-Britishism in India, Leopold S. Amery, British Secretary

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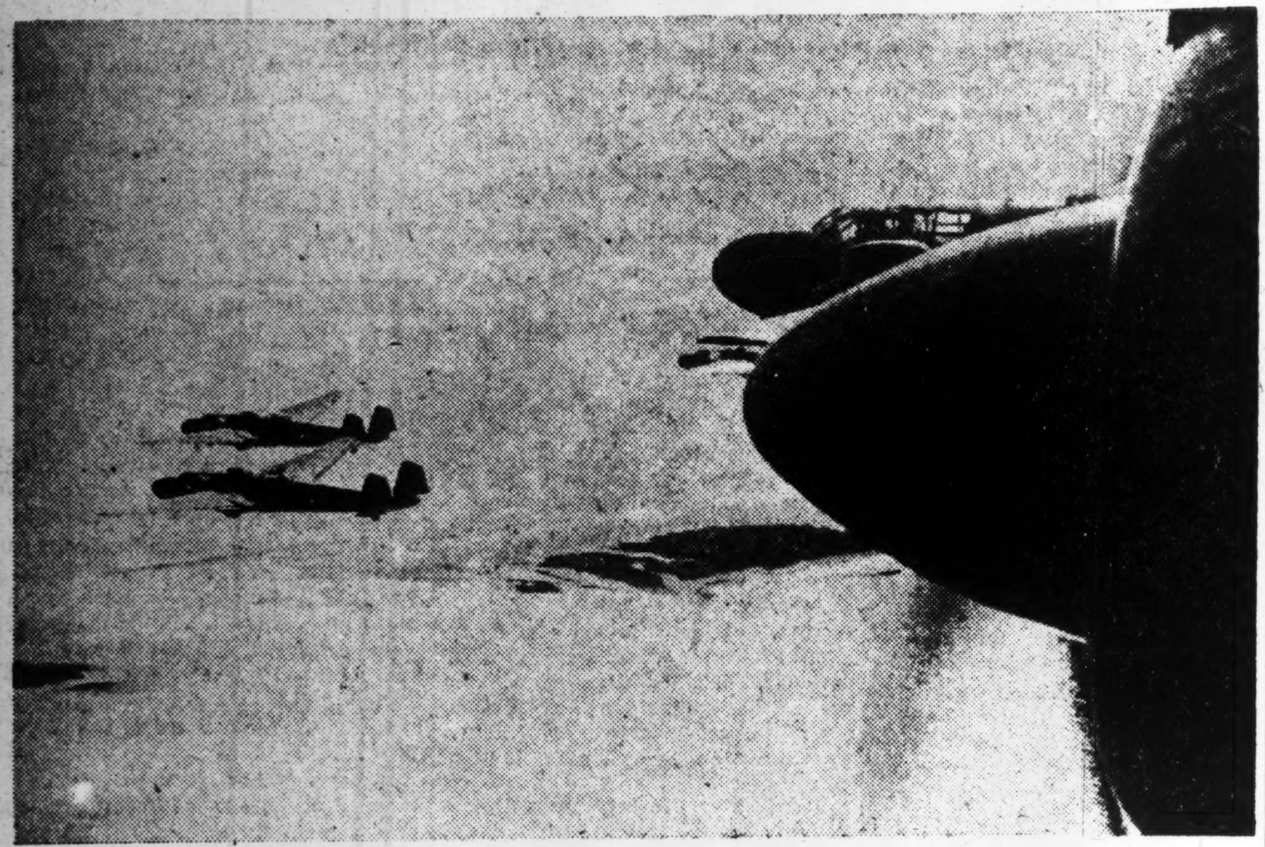

ONE ENEMY FREIGHTER SUNK!

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 7.—One enemy freighter was sunk by Japanese planes in the Arafura Sea, the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced Saturday, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

The picture above shows a powerful air unit of the Japanese Navy thundering mightily over the Southwestern Pacific. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

BRITAIN'S SHIP LACK SEEN AS DESPERATE

Roosevelt's Promise to Lend Vessels Bares True Situation

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 8.—President Roosevelt's promise to Prime Minister Churchill that the United States would lend Britain between 10 and 15 ships monthly, within the next 10 months, reveals the true shipping situation in Britain.

The British must have heard this apparently good news with rather mixed feelings since it throws a significant light on the fundamental change that took place and is still taking place in the international shipping situation.

Britain, in the course of the war, lost her place as the foremost seafaring nation and today she is forced to employ the same measures as the small nations, namely to charter foreign ships. It must be admitted, however, that Britain is chartering ships on a far greater scale—at present foreign tonnage in British service must be estimated at 1,000,000 tons. This fact not so much reflects the financial liabilities of Britain, but chiefly the scarcity of shipping bottoms and the large tonnage of supply ships she requires.

U-Boat Action Fatal

It must not be forgotten, in this connection, that for a considerable time Britain has not been able to construct more than 5,000 gross register tons monthly, so that in the course of July German U-Boats have sunk more ships than Britain could build within seven months.

It is further known that the United States is doing its utmost to get further ahead of the British shipbuilding capacity, and it is interesting that America could not make up its mind to sell the 1,000,000 tons of shipping bottoms to Britain.

Hitherto, Britain, with the sinking of her ships, only lost the cargo and the crews but from now on she will also have to compensate the Americans for lost ships.

It will be left, moreover, to the discretion of the United States to decide whether the ships lost are to be paid for or have to be replaced by other ships. In the latter case Britain would have to build these ships in her own shipyards thus further increasing the disproportion between American and British shipping tonnage.

EDEN DENIES TRUCE TERMS

Domei

LISBON, August 7.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, in response to an interpellation in the House of Commons on July 31, stated that the British Government had never proposed actual truce terms to the Italian Government although it had expressed wholehearted support of the statement published by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Sicily, a London dispatch reports.

NANKING UNITS GAIN IN ANTI-RED FIGHTS

Kill 126, Capture 246 in 134 Battles

Domei

TAIUYUAN, August 7.—The Peace Preservation Corps of the National Government of China, engaged in operations against Chinese Communist bandits in Shansi Province, captured 246 enemy soldiers during 134 encounters with 14,000 enemy troops throughout July.

The enemy abandoned 126 dead bodies while captured war materials included five light machine guns, 103 rifles, 971 rounds of rifle ammunition and 24 pistols.

ENEMY PROPERTIES IN WUHAN RETURNED

Pacification Army in Canton Reorganizes Reclamation Corps

Domei

HANKOW, August 7.—The Imperial Liaison Office in Hankow held today at its headquarters the ceremony of returning enemy-owned properties existing in Wuhan area to China.

The enemy properties so transferred include regular enemy-owned properties, and houses and land owned by Chinese civilians, all of which have been in custody of the Imperial forces since their entry into Hankow in 1939.

Properties located in Hopeh Province will be turned over to the Special Properties Disposition Committee of Hopeh Province, and those existing in the city to Hankow Special Municipality Office, it is revealed.

Corps Reorganized

Domei

CANTON, August 7.—The Army Reclamation Office attached to the Headquarters of the Kwangchow Pacification army has reorganized an army reclamation corps in an effort to increase production of foodstuffs and also consolidate the system of self-supply of Army provisions, it was disclosed here.

The reorganization calls for the transfer to the Army Reclamation Corps regular troops which are stationed at Canton and other various localities under the jurisdiction of the Pacification Army Headquarters.

Anti-Axis Talks Rumored

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 7.—Reports from anti-Axis sources seem to indicate that Premier Joseph Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are in conference, and if not, they may meet soon.

The recent Soviet demand for the establishment of a second front by the Anglo-American Powers is presumed to have some connection with this rumored conference.

F.I.C. NAVAL CHIEF MADE VICE-ADMIRAL

Beranger Held Many Vital Posts —Distinguished Himself In World War I

Domei

SAIGON, August 7.—The French Indo-China Government announced today through the Office Francais d'Information the promotion on July 29 of Rear-Admiral Rejis Beranger, present Commander-in-Chief of the French Far Eastern Fleet, to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Born in 1880, Vice-Admiral Beranger entered the Naval Academy in 1906. In 1912 he served, in China, and during World War I rendered distinguished services in anti-submarine warfare in the eastern Mediterranean.

After the war the Vice-Admiral joined the Naval air forces and became a qualified pilot. In 1928, returning to East Asia he commanded the gun-boat Marne in the South China Seas. Promoted to the rank of commander upon his return to France, he served successively as commander of a submarine at Brest and as staff officer of the Naval Aviation Station at Toulon. After being made Captain, he entered the Navy's Advanced Strategy Research Institute in 1935, and was transferred the following year to the National Defense Strategy Research Board.

After graduation from the Board,

(Continued on Page 2)

FUEHRER CONCLUDES SECRET CONFERENCE ON MILITARY TOPICS

Prominent Party, Army, Navy Leaders Attend—Decisions Unannounced

KEITEL, DOENITZ PRESENT

Pravda Demands U.S., Britain Launch Large-Scale Drive Immediately

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—At this juncture when the global war situation is at a decisive transitional stage, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler concluded important military deliberations at the secret conferences which were held during the past few days at the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

The deliberations were held in the presence of prominent party, military and Government leaders including Fuehrer Hitler; Air Minister Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop; Munitions Minister, Albert Speer; Chief of the Gestapo, Heinrich Himmler; Propaganda and Enlightenment Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels; Chief of High Command, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel; Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz; and other important leaders.

Although the details of the proceedings are held in absolute secrecy, it was announced that the deliberations were of an extremely important military nature.

Many photographs relative to the conference were run in the morning papers here today, and newsreels concerning the parley are being screened in the cinema houses.

Demands Second Front

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 7.—The Soviet organ, Pravda, again clamored for positive moves for the establishment of the long-promised Second Front by the Anglo-American Nations, Moscow reports.

The Pravda wrote in gist as follows:

"The operations of the anti-Axis forces in Sicily have minor military significance; it can be in no way regarded as the long-waited Second Front.

"Extensive and vigorous operations which would be no comparison to the Sicilian campaign should be started and at least 60 German divisions and 20 other Axis divisions will have to be engaged at the new front before it can be really called a 'Second Front.'

"Unless anti-Axis operations of at least this scale can be staged, the Soviet forces cannot feel that they have been relieved of a little of their burden."

Philippine Leaders Rush Drafting of Constitution

Organic Law of State to Clarify Position of Islands in Relation to Other Nations of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, August 7.—Preparations for the Philippines independence are making unexpectedly smooth progress.

With drafts made of the general outlines of the legislative, judicial and administrative systems to be effective after independence, the Independence Preparatory Committee on Saturday called a general meeting of 19 committeemen. The Committee has decided to immediately set to the task of drafting the Constitution.

Chairman Jose P. Laurel issued the following communique:

"All members of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee met on Saturday morning, and carefully deliberated on the matters to be submitted to the Committee, to Draft the Constitution which were originally submitted by sub-committees. All present unanimously approved the original plans and have decided to start the drafting of the constitution. The fundamental principles in drafting the constitution are to reflect the unanimous will of the islanders so as to conform to the prevailing situation.

"In order to complete the drafts as soon as possible, the Drafting Committee has decided to hold conferences every day from now on. Upon the completion of the drafts, they will be submitted to the plenary session of the Preparatory Committee for approval.

"The contents of the Constitution will be revealed at a proper time after its approval at the general meeting. The Constitution is to be established in accordance with the wishes of the islanders, and will clearly indicate the role to be played by the Philippines in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In order to achieve this noble objective, all the members of the Committee are firmly determined to do their best."

Large-Scale Offensive Against Foes Planned, Says Army Spokesman

90 JAPANESE PICKED FOR LITERARY TALKS

Conference Will Be Held Here For Three Days From August 25

CHAIRMAN IS KAN KIKUCHI

Board of Information Announces List of Japanese Delegates

The names of 90 Japanese delegates to the forthcoming Second Greater East Asiatic Literary Convention scheduled to be held in the capital for three days beginning August 25 under the sponsorship of the Nippon Patriotic Writers' Association were announced by the Board of Information Saturday.

The list included Shiro Ozaki, Jiro Osaragi, Takeo Kato, Mantaro Kubota, Masao Kume, Junichiro Tanizaki, Yonejiro Noguchi, Fumiko Hayashi, Saneatsu Mushakoji and Nobuko Yoshiya.

As in the first convention, Kan Kikuchi will be chairman of the convention and Tetsutaro Kawakami, vice-chairman. Literary representatives of the various countries will exchange frank views during the session, contributing their total strength toward the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

Whereas Japanese alone was designated as the official language at the initial convention, in the forthcoming parley the presence of interpreters of various languages is expected to expedite the progress of the meeting.

Although the number of the representatives who are allowed to speak will be limited to around 30, in case the convention recognizes the necessity for further discussion on any topic, it will be divided into various sub-committees for exhaustive cooperation, it is revealed.

WICHIT MAKES CALL AT ZOJOJI TEMPLE

Worships Sacred Ashes Of Buddha

Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs W. Wichit Wathakan solemnly worshipped at the Zojoji Temple, Shiba Park, at 11:40 a.m. on Sunday, before the Sacred Ashes of Buddha, which were presented to Japan recently from the Thai Government.

After a brief rest, Minister Wichit attended a welcome banquet held at the temple in his honor.

At the banquet, the Thai Foreign Minister stressed his hope that the goodwill between Japan and Thailand would be further promoted through Buddhism.

In the afternoon the Thai Minister attended the exhibition on cultural and industrial aspects of Thailand at the Mitsukoshi department store in Shinjuku. He spent an enjoyable and enlightening evening at the Kabukiza Theater.

BIG ENEMY CONVOY RAIDED BY GERMANS

Sink 7 Ships and Down 16 Bombers

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—German bomber units attacked a strongly-escorted enemy convoy and sank seven merchantships, aggregating 73,000 tons, and damaged seven vessels, aggregating 49,000 tons, in Atlantic waters in July, according to German authorities.

It is further stated that during the attack on the enemy convoy, German planes engaged enemy escort planes in aerial duels and shot down 16 four-engined bombers, of which two were large-sized flying-boats.

Major-General Yahagi

LUFTWAFFE BLASTS FOE IN SICILIAN AREA

Direct Hits Scored on One Enemy Cruiser; 2 Big Vessels Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—No noticeable change in the Sicilian war situation has been observed since the anti-Axis break-through strategy in the central sector was frustrated, according to information from the front.

German planes bombed enemy vessels in Sicilian waters and scored several direct hits on one heavy cruiser and heavily damaged two large-sized merchantmen, it is further reported.

State of War Extended

Domei

ROME, August 7.—The Italian Government has announced that a state of war, which had hitherto existed in the southern area, will be extended throughout the country from tomorrow, it is reported by the Official Gazette published today.

Enemy Attack Repulsed

Domei

ROME, August 7.—The Italian High Command issued the following announcement today:

Intense fighting is raging in the central sector of the Sicilian Front, with the anti-Axis forces launching offensives with superior artillery and tank units. However, they were driven back by stiff Axis resistance.

Anti-Axis air forces raided Naples, Messina, Salerno and Cosenza, but no serious damage was suffered, while one enemy plane was shot down in Naples and Bagnara respectively.

BIG RESULTS MADE IN SHANSI FIGHTING

1,357 Chiang-Red Troops Killed in Mop-Up

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 8.—Japanese Forces in China are ceaselessly carrying on mopping-up operations against Chungking and Communist forces in Shansi Province.

In the month of July, certain Japanese Units engaged 33,823 enemy troops, accounting for 1,357 dead and 498 prisoners. The Japanese Forces also captured three heavy machine guns, 13 automatic rifles, 420 rifles, 1,250 hand grenades and many other arms and ammunition.

It should be noted that these war results do not include those gained in the recent summer Tahsing campaign.

Army Role for Normandie

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 7.—The former French de luxe liner Normandie, which capsized in New York Harbor, is now being repaired for military purposes after being refloated successfully, according to a Washington telegram received here.

Southern Peoples Eagerly Cooperating With Japan

WILL FIGHT TO THE END

Recent Political Developments In East Asia Are Blow To Chiang

Japan is now energetically preparing to launch a formidable large-scale offensive against the enemy countries, declared Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Army Spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters in his speech at Kobe on Saturday evening on the subject of the "Character of the War of Greater East Asia and Its Development."

At the outset of his speech, Major-General Yahagi stressed the fact that the present war was occasioned by Anglo-Saxons' sinister designs of dominating East Asia and also of the world by treading on Japan's international position. Depending on their huge production power, the enemy is desperately attempting to attack the Japanese mainland. Because of this intention, they are desperately and obstinately repeating their counter-attacks in the Southern Pacific.

On the other hand, various East Asiatic peoples, with Japan as their leader, are striving hard for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with some of them declaring war on the Anglo-Saxon Powers and some gaining their long-sought independence, he said.

The Army Spokesman emphasized that the present decisive battle should be won at all costs because it involves the life-or-death of Greater East Asia.

Battle for Defense

Major-General Yahagi's speech in gist, follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia is a battle of defense, as is clear in the circumstances leading up to its outbreak, especially in the Japanese-American negotiations. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, once declared 'There is no East Asia without Japan!'

"Nobody doubts that the United States and Britain attempted to dominate East Asia by treading down Japan, the central figure for East Asiatic defense. This policy of the Anglo-American Powers came to the surface immediately after the Russo-Japanese War, and it became all the more evident when Japan's international position was markedly elevated as a result of the first World War.

"After the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, it was further intensified, and following the occurrence of the China affair, they openly challenged Japan by assisting the Chungking regime, forming the so-called ABCD encirclement ring and hampering Japan's peaceful trade. Finally severing economic relations, the United States endangered Japan's existence, and Japan's peaceful negotiations having also been rejected by the United States, Japan was forced to rise in arms for the defense of her own existence.

"American war prisoners captured by the Japanese in the South Pacific did not know these circumstances and were taught that Japan deliberately made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. However, having eventually come into possession of these facts, they have come to entertain extreme antagonism against Roosevelt and his followers who had provoked the war. The majority of the American people do not know that this war is Japan's righteous defense war because their government authorities do not allow them to know.

Desperate Attacks Made

"At present our enemy is desperately attempting to attack the Japanese mainland. Particularly furious battle is being fought in the South Pacific, and our enemies are also wriggling in the Aleutians, on the China Continent and on the border of Burma. However, these enemy attempts are being gradually frustrated. It can be said that we are now preparing for the forth-

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The Past Week in Review

Fierce Battles Continue In South Pacific Area

With the fighting in the Munda area in New Georgia growing more intense daily, 58 enemy heavy bombers, accompanied by 65 ship-based bombers and about 20 fighters, a total of about 150 hostile aircraft, raided the Japanese position there on July 31. The Japanese Forces hit the enemy planes with heavy anti-aircraft fire, shooting down three of them and causing the rest to flee.

On August 1, a huge formation of 213 enemy planes raided and bombed Ysabel Island four times. By effective ground battery action 10 two-motored enemy bombers were shot down.

At Buin, Bougainville Island of the Solomons group, fighter planes of the Imperial Japanese Forces staged furious combats with 100 anti-Axis planes that attempted to raid the Japanese base there during daylight on August 1 and successfully repelled the enemy attack after downing four bombers.

Meanwhile, Japanese Navy Air Units again dealt the enemy a heavy blow when they attacked the enemy warships and vessels at Rendova port and military facilities in the vicinity three times on August 1. The Imperial Units sank 11 enemy transports, one destroyer and more than six vessels for landing purposes; damaged one enemy cruiser and one landing vessel; shot down nine enemy fighter planes; and set afire a torpedo boat base, wharves and supply dumps on Bau Island, outside the port.

Again on August 4, Japanese Navy Air Units shot down 25 enemy fighter planes in a furious engagement over Munda.

Burma Proclaims Independence

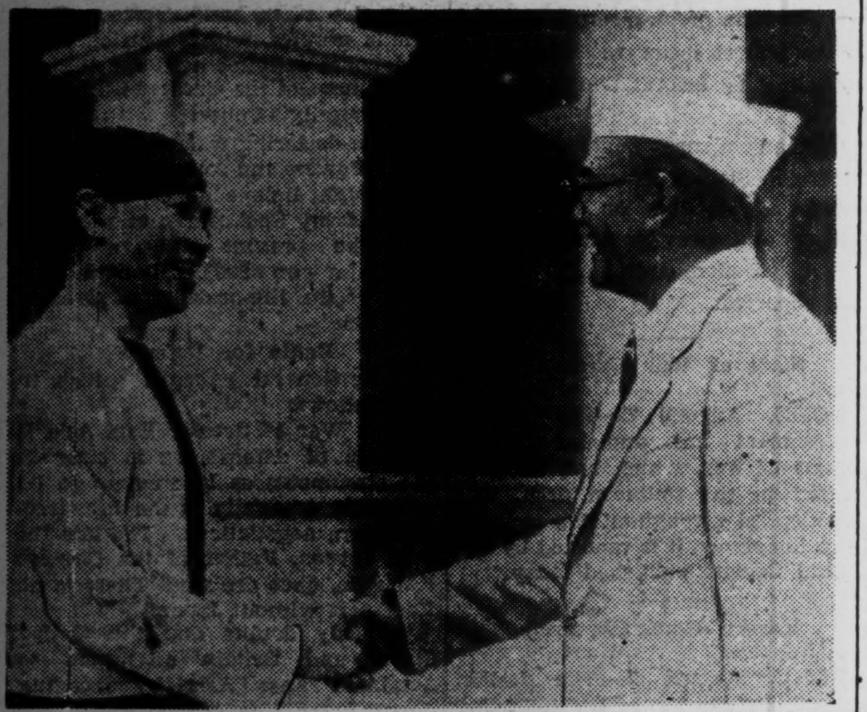
Burma became an independent nation on August 1 under His Excellency Ba Maw, who assumed the posts of Head of State and Prime Minister. Immediately upon the proclamation of its independence, the new nation declared war upon the United States and Britain and entered into an alliance with Japan.

Receiving the notice of the abolition of the Japanese Military Administration in Burma at 10 a.m. on August 1 from the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma Area, Prime Minister Ba Maw dissolved the Independence Preparatory Committee as its duty was completed. He then convoked the National Construction Council. The National Construction Council is composed of the 25 members of the Independence Preparatory Committee. The Council met at 11 a.m. with Prime Minister Ba Maw in the chair, and in the presence of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces and other Japanese officials, Prime Minister Ba Maw declared the independence of Burma in the name of 16,000,000 Burmese.

Manchoukuo, the National Government of China and Thailand, upon receipt of the report of Burma's full independence, immediately took necessary steps to extend its formal recognition to the state.

Meanwhile, the Burmese Government informally decided to appoint Dr. Thein Maung, Minister of Finance, as the first Ambassador to Japan.

Congratulates Burma's Freedom



Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, (right in photo) upon arriving in Rangoon recently offered his congratulations to Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma.

Foreign Concession Given Back to China

Marking another event of historic importance for New China, a ceremony for the formal restoration of the International Settlement in Shanghai to the National Government took place in the conference room of the Municipal Council Office in Shanghai on August 1.

With the return of the Shanghai International Settlement to China, all the foreign settlements within China have been virtually abolished, thus giving the last finishing touch to the territorial integrity of New China.

The historic ceremony was attended by Japanese and Chinese leaders including Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister to China stationed in Shanghai, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, and Chen Kung-po, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

In an address of appreciation, Mayor Chen expressed the deep gratitude of China to Japan for the latter's positive cooperation and assistance in realizing the surrender of the International Settlement and pledged China's firm resolve to take every possible measure to further improve and bolster the municipal administration.

Nippon Forces Smash Chungking 27th Army

With Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Ying-tien joining the peace camp, and with more than 20,000 enemy troops killed or taken prisoner, the Japanese Forces in the 1943 Spring Taihang Operations nearly wiped out the enemy 24th Army Corps, the only directly Chiang-controlled unit in North China. However, remnants of the 27th Army had scattered and hidden and recently had been planning to rise again in districts in Shansi and Hunan.

Feeling that they were about to start a futile action, the Japanese Forces moved ahead to wipe them out at a stroke. The fact that Chen Hsiao-chiang chief of the 8th Reserve Division of the 27th Army, the division carefully kept in reserve by Chiang, has been taken prisoner and, awakening from his mistaken dream, has determined to aid the construction of new China, means that the remnants of the 27th Army have actually been annihilated.

Further, by the 1943 Summer Taihang Operations, the peace and order of Lingchuan, the stronghold of the 27th Army, and the area throughout the border of Shansi and Hunan have been rapidly turned brighter. Thus the operating ground of the Chiang-controlled forces in North China has been completely destroyed.

W. Wichit Wathakan Stresses Mutual Help

Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan arrived in Tokyo on August 3 to reciprocate the visit of Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazui Aoki to Thailand made during his recent tour of the Southern Regions. Foreign Minister Wichit was welcomed to the Japanese capital by Minister Aoki, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Foreign Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office Noritake Yoshioka, and others.

In a press interview given at the Imperial Hotel on August 5, Foreign Minister Wichit declared that Thailand will closely cooperate with Japan in the successful prosecution of the war.

At the outset of the interview, the Thai Foreign Minister read a prepared statement, fully appreciating Japan's true intentions in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and stressing the necessity of further cementing the ties between Japan and Thailand.

Shigemitsu Reciprocates Italy's Co-Effort Pledge

On receipt of a telegraphic message dated July 31 from the new Italian Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia on his assumption of the post on August 1, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu cabled acknowledgment stressing close and firm cooperation between Japan and Italy.

Italian Foreign Minister Guariglia's message is learned to have been as follows:

"On assumption of the foreign portfolio, I have the pleasure of expressing my profound respect to Your Excellency and of continuing, together with Your Excellency, the cooperation which characterizes the relations between Japan and Italy in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite Pact."

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's telegram was as follows:

"I have the honor of tendering my thanks for the message sent to me on the occasion of the assumption of the post of the Italian Foreign Minister by Your Excellency and also of declaring that Italy and Japan should forge ahead toward a final victory in the current war through close and firm cooperation based on the Tripartite Pact."

Nippon Plans Wider Rights for Javanese

The Japanese Military Administration in Djakarta issued a statement on August 1 promising wider privileges to the native inhabitants in the future after a momentous declaration was made by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java permitting them to participate in the local administration.

The Military Administration lauded the local populace for their close cooperation since the arrival of the Japanese Forces in Java. The present permission granted to the local inhabitants is an expression of the gratitude felt by the authorities and is also an expression of the faith placed in the local inhabitants by the authorities.

The Military Administration encouraged the inhabitants to exert themselves further to become one in spirit with the Japanese people so that they might contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the Javanese and of all the peoples of East Asia.

U.S. Bans Exports To Argentina

The United States Office of Economic Warfare, on August 3, notified the 16,000 exporters within the country of the cancellation of all export permits to Argentina granted up to May 1 this year.

This step taken by the United States of virtually severing economic relations with Argentina is obviously a final pressure measure upon the Argentine Government which has adamantly maintained its policy of neutrality ever since the outbreak of the current war.

Commenting on the drastic export embargo inflicted on Argentina, Hirokazu Takagi of the General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry asserted that the severance of economic relations with the United States might produce some unfavorable repercussions in Argentina, but that if it will imagine itself at war and affect retrenchment it should be able to carry on with its own resources.

Axis Forces Down 67 U.S. Warplanes

More than half of the 125 American planes that raided the Rumanian oilfields on August 1 were damaged or destroyed by the joint German-Rumanian air forces and anti-aircraft batteries, according to a report by the German military authorities early last week.

Before the American formation composed mainly of four-engined Liberator bombers reached over their destination, 52 of their number were shot down over Greece and Rumania. With the addition of the 15 American planes that were forced to land in Turkey due to heavy damage, the American losses reached 67 planes constituting more than half of the 125 planes that participated in the futile raid.

Coming on top of the immense losses suffered hitherto by the American air arm, this staggering loss is regarded as a truly annihilative blow to the American air might in Europe.

New Color War Hits New York

In another "color war" that broke out in the United States, this time in the Harlem Negro quarters of New York on August 1, five persons were killed, more than 500 injured and damages estimated at $5,000,000 were caused.

The riot, which followed the Detroit outbreak after only a short interval, lasted from the night of August 1 until August 5 before conditions were completely restored to normal. According to reports from neutral sources, a white patrolman was in the act of arresting a Negro woman for an offense against public morals when a Negro soldier interfered. The policeman shot the soldier dead and the Negro mob that had gathered gave vent to their resentment and a free-for-all ensued. Special police forces were mobilized to patrol the district and it was only on August 5 that permission was given for the opening of bars and amusement facilities.

REICH WILL SMASH ENEMY NERVE WAR

Minister Goebbels Bares 2 Plans to Crush Foe's Terror Raids

Germany has two plans as counter-measures against enemy terror raids on Reich territory, which, with the determined cooperation of the nation, will crush the foe's nerve warfare and bring victory for the Fatherland, declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister in a stirring article in the Voelkischer Beobachter of August 2, according to an Asahi dispatch from Berlin dated August 6.

"The Americans and British, resorting to the most inhuman and atrocious measures in order to pursue their selfish aims, are conducting air raids on Germany," Dr. Goebbels stated. "The aim of these enemy terror raids is to crack Germany's fighting spirit, but we are prepared to meet their challenge."

He then pointed out two main counter-measures against these raids.

Dr. Goebbels

First he said that Germany was preparing for a large-scale counter-offensive, and second, that the defense measures of the armed forces as well as of civilians were to be further intensified.

Regarding the first measure, Dr. Goebbels hinted at the production of new air defense arms, though he did not give the full particulars.

As to the second plan he declared: "German defense measures will be strengthened through experiences and undoubtedly enemy losses will be increased in parallel with that.

"It must be remembered that in 1940, when German air units bombed London, bombs were never directed on non-belligerents. The British air force, however, is now deliberately attacking German non-combatants as was recently revealed when the British press praised British air raids on Germany as a sure means of menacing Germany's wartime living as well as of shattering its morale.

"The enemy however, is guilty of wishful thinking because the German people are further fortifying the iron defense of their country. As the foe is evidently scheming for the degradation of our morale, the German people, those on the front lines and those behind the guns, must be tightly united, with a calm and brave attitude to bring this nerve war to a victorious conclusion."

BOLSTERS TRANSPORTATION

Cebu to Readjust, Extend Bus, Railway System

Domei

CEBU, August 7.—Indicating the rapid return of peace and order throughout Cebu Island, bus and railway systems will be completely readjusted and extended immediately following the general reopening of the former railway lines, which are expected to begin within this month.

While the trans-island bus line connecting Cebu City and Toledo opened on July 25, the proposed extension of the same service is expected to start soon.

F.I.C. Naval Chief Made Vice-Admiral

(Continued From Page 1)

he served till 1939 as commander of the cruiser Tourville.

When Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux was appointed Governor-General, Vice-Admiral Beranger assumed the post of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Far Eastern Fleet.

New Guinea Wilds Pierced By Nippon Expedition Party

Scientists of Tokyo Museum, Keijo University, South Seas Government Brave Impenetrable Paths To Make East-West Trek of Isle

By JUJI SAWA
Of the Navy Press Corps

Long the island of mystery and of boundless concealed treasures, New Guinea is now a gigantic arena of battle where daily Japanese and American forces are engaged in deadly warfare. Hitherto entirely hidden from the eyes of the world, it has been a land of darkness. The virgin forests bordering its coast-line and extending into the interior have successfully repulsed any former attempts at human penetration. The only available means of transportation has been the innumerable rivers. The now defunct Dutch Government, during its reign over Dutch New Guinea, did not dare explore the deep jungles for fear of epidemics. It was left to Japan to strip aside the dark mask and to reveal to the world the wonders of the island.

The arrival of the 20th century saw various expeditionary parties organized by the Dutch and the Americans. The Dutch Indies Science Institute, with the financial support of the Dutch Government, conducted investigations into inner New Guinea. Another party, organized by the Dutch War Ministry, investigated various sectors of the island. In 1936, some Dutch adventurers succeeded in reaching the summit of Mt. Carstenz, their supplies being transported by airplanes.

In recent years, an American investigation party first pierced the mountainous areas around Port Moresby, and later reached the upper regions of the Fly River. A third American expedition conquered the summit of Mt. Wilhelmina by use of airplanes. A fourth American expeditionary party had just been organized when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, and the plan was necessarily postponed. Now Japan, amid the roar of guns and the shooting flames of fire, took up the dangerous task of penetrating the island from east to west.

Japan Sends Party

An expeditionary corps dispatched by the Japanese Civil Administration successfully traversed the island, starting from the Pacific Coast and reaching the Arafura Sea after a certain number of months. Throughout the journey the party, whose members were authorities on natural science mobilized from the Tokyo Museum, Keijo University and the South Seas Government, encountered dense jungles and rugged mountains but in spite of all they completed the adventure, thereby adding a new page to the world's history of expeditions.

As the party set out, the Southern Cross blinked brightly in the clear tropical sky. The water was so calm that the gentle lappings against the boat made hardly a sound. Only the sound of the motor broke the stillness of the night air. As the boat picked up speed the sprays of water against the stern shone pale and luminous. The rippling waters were bright with the reflection of the myriad stars. A host of noctiluca, inhabitants of the southern seas, were attracted by the sparkling waves and flashed out their weird signals.

The X X Maru, which had left X X base some time ago, sped toward its destination. The boat was packed to the limit with necessary apparatus and equipment, such as tools for collecting biological specimens, tents, bedding, and foodstuff sufficient for the party and for coolies for certain months. As the thick jungles of New Guinea defy all but human feet, a large number of coolies are required to carry all the equipment.

The burning red sun began peeping out from behind the clouds, heralding the arrival of early morning. Thus, we had spent our first night on the waters. The coast, dotted with innumerable small islets, gradually spread before our eyes, reminding us of our own Inland Sea of Seto. The mirror-like surface of the sea was tinted a pale green color, its smoothness broken here and there by coral reefs. Like a mirage under the dazzling rays of the tropical sun, the horizon was studded with green islets, which seemed to submerge in the water only to raise their heads again above the surface.

Suddenly our boat shot into the air, and looking around we saw some six-feet fish swimming proudly and leisurely about our boat. Legend has it that the waters thereabouts are inhabited by mermaids, who come to the surface and weep silently in the twilight. Someone shouted, "A whale, a whale," and in the distance a monstrous black object could be seen spouting water into the air.

Reach Papuan Hamlet

Carefully evading the coral-reefs we sped on our way to presently reach a white sandy beach, where for the first time we anchored. There was a small Papuan hamlet sheltered by cocoanut trees and there we landed, to make of it a base for further treks into the hinterlands. The blazing shore was decked with bindweeds of a pale purple color.

Immediately, work was begun on our living quarters. With the cooperation of the Navy men, the work was started by a vanguard party. Tents were pitched and some hundred coolies were assembled. These were set to work to clear away a patch in the jungle. They felled the mangrove and other trees, one by one, with their crude swords which apparently they used for all purposes, even for weeding.

With the ground cleared away, the coolies began work on the huts. First they erected tall pillars of logs, and while some put on the roofs of cocoanut leaves, others built the walls with cocoanut bark. Finally a crude floor of logs was laid, and the hut was completed without using a single nail. Within two days, a bedroom for the commander, a storeroom, dining-room, kitchen and medical room were completed. In front of the newly built huts we discovered a little brook where water as clear as crystal trickled silently over the rocks. The native inhabitants made a pipe to carry water to the kitchen by cutting off the joints of a bamboo.

A primitive life together with the Papuan coolies began. To get the most fish in the easiest way we often dropped a stick of dynamite into the water, and the Papuans caught the floating fishes in their barges. Sometimes we got as much as two barge-loads at one time. Often the Papuans caught a large squilla, so large that one man could not carry it and the shell of which could easily enclose a human child. One such squilla was sufficient to feed 20 to 30 men.

The mangrove forests which skirted the shore extended far inland. At ebb-tide, the roots of these trees were exposed, but with the rise of the tide only the leaves and branches were visible above the surface of the water. When the waters receded, gobies climbed up the trunks and even flapped around on shore. Their fins were miraculously transformed into legs and their suckers stuck fast to the trees as they climbed.

Visit Skeleton Cavern

While preparations were going on for the projected adventure, those responsible for geographical and mineral surveys began their respective investigation in near by districts. Those charged with the task of examining fossils decided to explore an islet which was known for its cavern of human skeletons.

We boarded a barge and were quickly borne over the smooth waters to our destination. The islet proved rugged and precipitous, and an eerie atmosphere prevailed. We climbed rock after rock, hanging on to the branches of trees for support, and finally reached the peak. A big rock, like a canopy, covered a large, yawning hole. After one peak into the hole we all fell back. Inside 60 or 70 skeletons lay in a row, some with their grisly faces turned upward as if gazing at their ceiling of stone, and others fallen to pieces. An ominous chill issued from the cavern.

An interesting legend is attached to these skeletons. Once upon a time there was a small village across a narrow strait, facing the islet. One day from the mountains a large lizard and a sea-gull came down to the sea. The lizard was so huge that it stretched from the mainland to the islet. The sea-gull also was of a monstrous size, and could easily cover the whole islet. The lizard was tempted by the sea-gull to bring the villagers one by one to the islet, and together they devoured the poor people. At last only a woman and her boy remained. Anticipating the coming of these horrible beasts, they fled to another village. There they built around themselves a four-fold wall which they heated to a white heat. When the beasts came, they pelted them with stones, but the first and second walls fell before their charge. However, at the third wall the sea-gull was scorched to death. The monster lizard continued the charge single-handed. By then the boy had fallen exhausted, but the mother defended herself so bravely that finally the enemy was killed.

The grieving mother sprinkled water on her senseless child, and lo! he came to life again. Together they cut up the lizard into pieces to carry back to their village. However, there was not a single villager to greet them upon their return, so the pieces of meat were distributed among the empty houses, one to each house. That night they heard the barking of dogs, the crowing of cocks and the grunting of pigs. Later, they heard the voices of the villagers, and the sounds of hammering echoed in the distance.

To the great astonishment of the mother and her boy, all the villagers who had been victims of the loathsome beasts had returned to their homes. The skeletons which we found in the cavern were said to be those of the villagers who had been devoured by the beasts.

(To Be Continued)

DRUG INDUSTRY SEES RAPID RISE IN JAVA

Self-Sufficiency Is Aim; Bandages Also Being Manufactured

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 7.—The development of the drug manufacturing industry in Java, directed toward the island's self-sufficiency in drugs, has now reached a stage where various drugs including quinine, sedatives, lenitives, laxatives and others are now being produced and sold at low cost to the Japanese Garrison and the native inhabitants of the island.

In pre-war days under Dutch rule, there was not a single drug manufacturing plant in the island and almost all of the drugs had to be imported from abroad. Little consideration, if any, was paid to the health of the native inhabitants.

However, with the development of various chemical industries following the Japanese occupation of the island, various kinds of drugs came to be manufactured, and already some 30 drugs have been experimentally manufactured from about 300 medicinal herbs found on the island.

Moreover, bandages have been successfully produced from banana and coconut fibers.

Large-Scale Offensive Against Foes Planned

(Continued From Page 1)

coming large-scale offensive against our enemies.

"It is a matter for congratulation that various oppressed people in the Southern Regions are eagerly and wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese. As a matter of fact, even our enemies admit that the natives' betrayal had greatly to do with the miserable defeats of the British-Indian Army and also of the Chungking army. On the Malai Peninsula, in Java and elsewhere, no danger is felt in traveling, and the natives heartily welcome the Japanese travelers with Rising Sun flags in their hands.

"Economic development is being smoothly made. Such countries as Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and Burma are playing important roles of rear commissary bases, and various natural resources in the Southern Areas are being utilized to their best advantage.

"Then marked strides have been and are being made in political construction. For instance, on January 9, the National Government of China participated in the war, and on August 1, the Shanghai International Settlement was restored to China, thus liberating China from her semi-colonial status. Burma has recently gained her long-sought independence and declared war on the United States and Britain. The Indonesians have already been permitted to take part in government, and the Sino-Japanese treaties are going to be revised. Besides, the Philippines is promised her independence during this year. All these noteworthy political developments are expressions of Japan's sincerity, and will surely serve to deal a severe blow to the Chungking regime.

"President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China is the real successor to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Chinese people should speedily realize the folly of following the Chungking regime which intends to leave them under permanent Anglo-American domination of enslavement.

"Politically speaking, the present war is aimed at the establishment of a new world order by destroying the so-called Washington system in the east and the Versailles system in the west.

"The rise or fall of Japan and the destiny of Greater East Asia is staked on this war. Therefore, the Japanese people are firmly determined to fight out this war until final victory is achieved."

U.S. Rations Milk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 7.—The United States Commodity Price Adjustment Bureau announced today that milk will be rationed because of the increased supply of milk to the army and navy, according to a Washington dispatch.

GERMANS HOLD BACK ALL SOVIET ATTACKS

Reich Bombers Smash 100 Troop Trucks in Daring Low-Flying Raid

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following announcement at noon today:

On the Eastern Front, Soviet offensives of a local nature in the Mius sector and in the middle reaches of the Donetz River were smashed.

Meanwhile, along the upper reaches of the Donetz River and in the southwestern sector of Bielgorod, the Red army launched intense offensives with great infantry and tank units. However the German forces successfully repulsed the attackers.

German bombers made low altitude attacks on Soviet mechanized units and blasted over 100 trucks laden with soldiers.

German land units in close concert with the air units, dealt a staggering blow to the Red army's plan to pierce German defenses in the Orel area.

Meanwhile, Soviet offensives in the southern area of Lake Ladoga were utterly crushed.

The same announcement disclosed that a British bomber formation raided western Germany, but little damage was suffered.

Throne Aid Society To Support Indians In Gaining Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

of State for India, recently declared in the British Parliament:

"After one year of fervent attempts to check the anti-British activities through both coercive and conciliatory resorts, we have only learned that it is practically impossible to quell the burning anti-British sentiments in India."

As if to have realized the futility of trying to secure peace and harmony in India through oppressive means, the Indian Chamber of Commerce recently showed an inclination to sympathize with the activities of the Indian National Congress.

The President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce recently declared that in order to promote economic progress in India, an India governed by a patriotic and popular leader such as Gandhi will have to be constructed. He charged the Viceroy of India with the responsibility of India's economic disorder and disintegration which he attributed to the dogged denial made by the Viceroy for the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

Severe Repercussions

Since the commencement of positive anti-British activities a year ago, the independence movement has gained in ferocity and increased in geographical extent with the passing of each day. The violence of the upheaval in India has caused severe repercussions in Britain. The serious turmoil caused in political and civil circles in the British mainland over the Indian issue may be considered as one of the most striking successes of the independence movement.

Heated political controversies are being waged among and within parties in Britain over the advance of the Japanese Forces to the Indian frontier, the appearance of Subhas Chandra Bose in Japan, and the aggression of American influence in India.

In order to abate and check the hate and enmity brought upon themselves through their own brutal and tyrannic rule, the British are desperately devising every possible means to retain their imperialistic grip over India. The British fully realize that they are now at the end of the rope on the India problem, and are frantically seeking to get a stronger hold.

The sacred bloodshed and sacrifices made in India during the past year have cleared the way for the dawn of Indian Independence.

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ARROGANT INVADERS DISGUST SICILIANS

Indignation Mounts as Anti-Axis Troops Confiscate Foodstuffs

Special to the Nippon Times

The behavior of anti-Axis soldiers towards the population of Sicily has already led to serious uprisings in some districts. The anti-Axis soldiers are said to be behaving in a conceited manner towards the civilian population, often even insulting them, states a report from Algiers.

The report said that an order had been issued to the anti-Axis troops, stating: "Always distrust the Italians; Distrust them even when they appear to be friendly to the anti-Axis."

Naturally, this order hardly contributed to a better understanding between the Sicilians and the troops of occupation. Moreover, great dissatisfaction prevails at the troops having confiscated all food supplies in Sicily for their own use, as well as the fixing of an unfavorable rate of exchange between lira and pound sterling. The discontent among the poorer classes who can thus not even purchase the cheapest foodstuffs is said to have led to melees in a number of cases.

Shipping Conditions In Britain Discussed

(Continued from Page 4)

of third countries which have fallen into their hands after the war, the British are not able to meet the quota of import materials decided upon by the regulation of consumption. Thus, the only hope of the British lies in the great shipbuilding facilities of the United States.

British shipbuilding capacity is placed at 100,000 tons per month, while according to recent information, Canada has greatly expanded her facilities from 10,000 tons in pre-war days. Though claims of her propaganda organs of increases to 70,000 to 80,000 tons annually are gross exaggerations, in reality, the figure may be placed at about 50,000 tons. British shipbuilding may therefore be set at about 150,000 tons annually.

Next, let us glance at the shipping now possessed by the United States.

Present tonnage of the United States (to May, 1943):

	Tons
Just before outbreak of the war (to June, 1939)	11,490,000
Vessels seized	620,000
Vessels chartered	1,300,000
Vessels newly constructed	9,200,000
Later decreases	
Vessels lost	5,000,000
Vessels sold or transferred	1,500,000
Total	16,110,000

Before the tonnage available for use can be estimated, the following must be deducted:

	Tons
Great Lakes vessels	2,450,000
Vessels damaged or being repaired	2,000,000
Vessels for military use	3,500,000
Coastal or special use	2,000,000
Total	9,950,000

Thus, 6,160,000 tons are now actually available for trans-oceanic purposes, or over three times the 2,000,000 tons of American shipping used during peace time for foreign trade. However, the United States had previously imported about 30,000,000 tons, mostly carried by foreign ships, for the United States ships had transported only from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of her total imports. But, with the entry into the war, she has had to take over the entire amount, on top of which, she has had to undertake the sending of war materials promised to Anti-Axis nations under the Lend Lease Act. It is more than clear that the tonnage in her possession is far from adequate in meeting all requirements.

(To Be Concluded)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

(Continued from Page 4)

keri.

The baby was standing
Upon the tatami;
Aye, for the very first time
It was standing!

The tatami are the mats covering the floor of a Japanese room, on which we sit without using chairs.

The poet first sees his baby standing on the tatami, and the next moment, to his surprise and immense joy, realizes that it is standing for the very first time.

Evening Birds

Naku koe wa Kanashi kere domo
Yu-tori wa
Ki ni nemuru nari Ware wa
nenaku ni.
The evening birds utter sad notes,
Yet slumber deep
They can enjoy up in the trees.
Alas! I cannot sleep.

In a Tram-Car

Iradatashi mo yo Asa no densha ni
Nori-aeru
Hito no kotogoto Tsumi naki gotoshi.
How irritating 'tis to see,
Within a tram-car of this morn,
My fellow-passengers, who look
As if no fault whatever they
had known!

BELOW THE HIMALAYAS

By Minoo Masani

CHAPTER III

(Continued From July 26)

Nowadays, people keep their most precious possessions in steel safes or leave them for safety in the strong-rooms of their banks. In the old days, however, before banks and strong-rooms came into existence, people who wanted to keep safe anything they treasured dug up the ground when nobody was looking and buried the stuff. Then, when they needed it again, they dug it out.

As in many other ways, Man was here—perhaps without knowing it—only imitating Nature. For, long before Man emerged, Nature had hidden underground the most precious of her products. Thousands of years later, when Man was groping in the darkness of his own ignorance for means with which to raise himself from the level of the beasts, he blundered—now here, now there—upon those hidden treasures. At first he blinked with wonder and bewilderment, but sooner or later he found out ways of making use of what he discovered—whether it was glittering and beautiful like gold and diamonds, or dull and grim like iron and coal, of fluid like petroleum.

Nature has not distributed her favors at all evenly. The result is that the people occupying certain part of the Earth's surface find themselves presented with wonderful buried treasures while others dig and dig in vain.

On what sort of plot of land have we Indians managed to build our homes? I should say we have not done at all badly. Out of the taming of coal, iron and other metals we already make Rs. 28 crores every year, and 251,000 Indians are kept busy at the job. But that is nothing to what we could do, for our underground stocks put us in as strong a position as the leading industrial countries of the world. We have managed to step on to a rich inheritance of buried treasure.

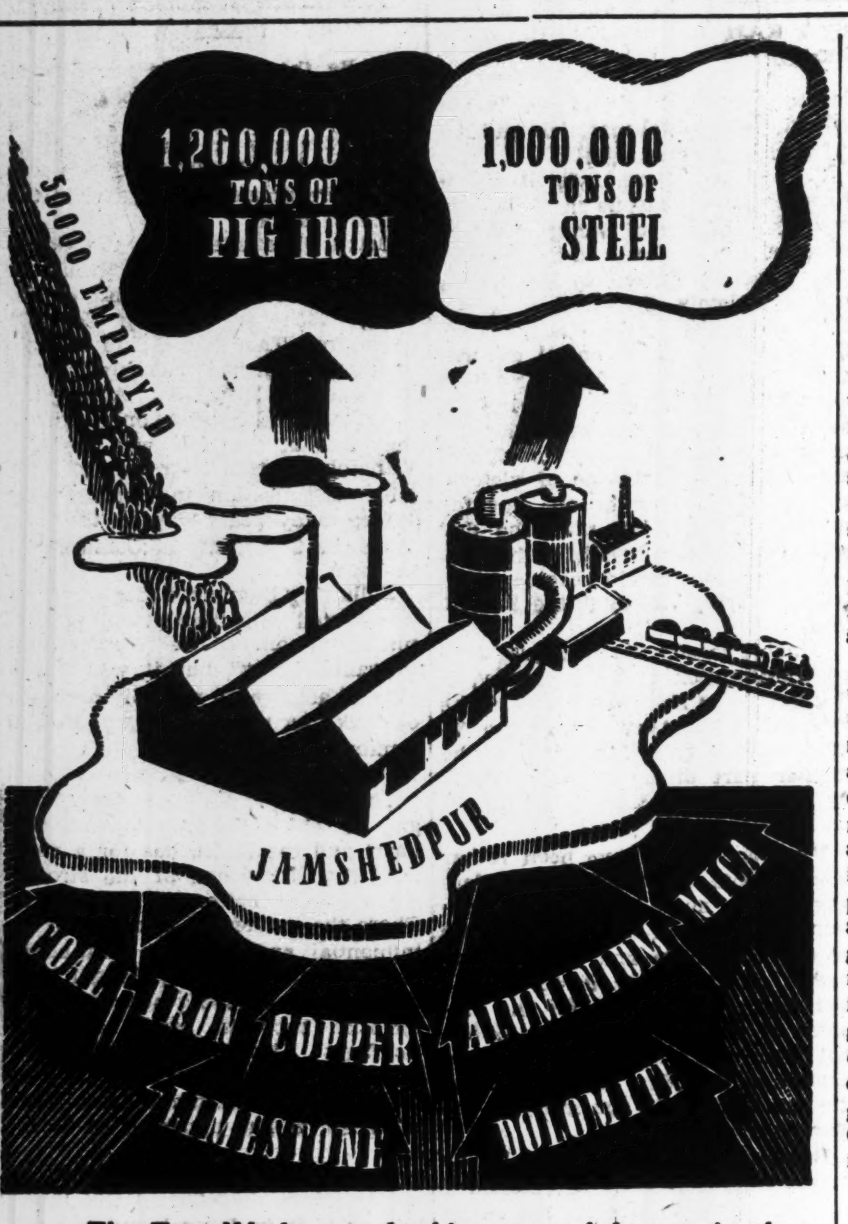
Wide Uses for Coal

In the last few years it has been found that out of coal can be got things, like coal-tar, which are very important in making color-dyes, medicines and other chemicals. Of such dyes and drugs we buy every year Rs. 4 crores worth from other countries. Coal-tar is the basic material for all these things, and coal-tar is produced in India in large quantities in Bengal and Bihar. But a lot of it is just thrown away. In the Jharia coalfields, for instance, it is believed that some 30,000,000 gallons of tar—rich in motor spirit and light oils—are being wasted every year!

Chemicals and dye-stuffs are as important for war as for peace-time use. When the war of 1914 broke out, England used dyes which were 90 per cent German. During that war, the British people learnt how silly it was to rely on another country for something so important. The result was that when the war of 1939 broke out England was getting only 10 per cent of its dye-stuffs from other countries and producing 90 per cent itself. If the British could do that in a few years, so can we. And we should hurry up and do so, considering how much illness there is in India for which we need drugs and how much cloth we make in India for which we require dyes. In fact, there are people who tell us that coal is so very valuable for making dyes and drugs that it is a pity that we should waste our coal by burning it in kitchens and fireplaces and railway engines.

How much have we of this most important mineral? We have, since the beginning of this century, become a more and more important coal-producing country, and today we stand ninth in the world. Every year, 162,000 people in India dig out 25,000,000 tons, almost nine-tenths of which are got from coalfields in Bengal and Bihar which, are very lucky provinces where things underground are concerned.

The coal we actually get, however, is nothing to what still lies untouched in our mines. Great quantities are believed to lie hidden under the hills of the Deccan in the South, and recently coal has been discovered in the State of Kashmir far away in the North. It is said that we have 60,000,000,000 tons of coal under our soil. This means that if we were to go on digging at the rate we are doing, we could go on doing so for over 2,000 years!



The Tata Works are the biggest steel factory in the British Empire, and are among the 12 largest in the world. They employ 50,000 men and produce 1,200,000 tons of pig iron and 1,000,000 tons of steel every year.

Big Deposits of Iron Ore

As important as coal are various ores which we get from under the surface of our land.

Perhaps the ore we need most to worry about is iron ore, the crude substance from which iron is obtained, and iron is what steel is made from. Later, we shall see the wonderful purposes to which iron and steel are put. It is worth while remembering that in the modern world no country can hope to survive which is not able to produce or get enough iron and steel.

Most of the iron in India comes, like coal, from deposits in Bihar and Bengal. As with coal, however, so with iron, we are using only a very small part of the iron that lies buried under our land. In Northern and Central India, we have some of the largest deposits of iron in the world. It is said they contain 3,000,000,000 tons of iron. What's even more marvellous, they are not only among the largest, but also the richest. The quality of some of our iron is the finest that Nature has given any country.

In spite of our wealth, however, we actually extract very little iron compared to other countries. And we again stand ninth in the world, though we could be first.

Biggest Producer of Manganese

Another very important metal is manganese. Of manganese ore we are, next to Soviet Russia, the world's biggest producers. Our reserves are the biggest in the world. In 1937 we produced ore, more than half of it in the Central Provinces, containing 534,000 tons of manganese.

What do we do with it all? Do we extract the manganese from the ore, and make fine steel out of it by mixing it with iron? Or do we powder it and use it for bleaching things, that is, making them white? Or do we make strong disinfectants out of it? Or do we use it as a coloring material for glass? No. We could do these things, but we don't. We leave all that to others! We just ship almost all the ore we dig out of India to Europe and America. And we are sending more and more of it—fifteen times as much now as in 1914.

And that, sad to say, is what we do with most of our wonderful underground treasures. We neglect and leave untouched what other countries do not want. And what they do want, we sell to them. This is even worse, for when in future we grow wiser, and want to make use of these things, there will be little left for us! What's most stupid of all is that we sell these things at half the real price!

For instance, if we extracted manganese from ore and then sent it abroad, we would get a good price for it in London or New York. What we do instead is to send the ore as we find it. So we have to pay for the cost of carrying all the way to Europe or America the useless stuff as well as the manganese!

Splendidly Supplied With Mica

Mica is another mineral with which we are splendidly supplied. Once again, we have the world's finest deposits of a substance which is very important for use in a war, which insulates electric current and stops us from getting shocks, and which can sometimes take the place of glass. Even though we still don't touch most of our mica, we produce two-thirds of the world's supply, mostly again in Bihar. But as with everything else, we ship almost all of it to England and America.

Other metals we have—though we are not so well stocked in them—are copper, tin, aluminum, chromite, gold and silver. In the sands round Cape Comorin, our southern extremity, are to be found ilmenite, for the manufacture of paints, and monazite for making lamp mantles.

There are also various salts. There is, for instance, saltpetre, also called nitre, to be found mostly in Bihar. It contains nitrates and was used in the old days for making gunpowder and explosives. Now, artificial nitrates are used for that purpose, so saltpetre can be used for putting back in the soil as a fertilizer.

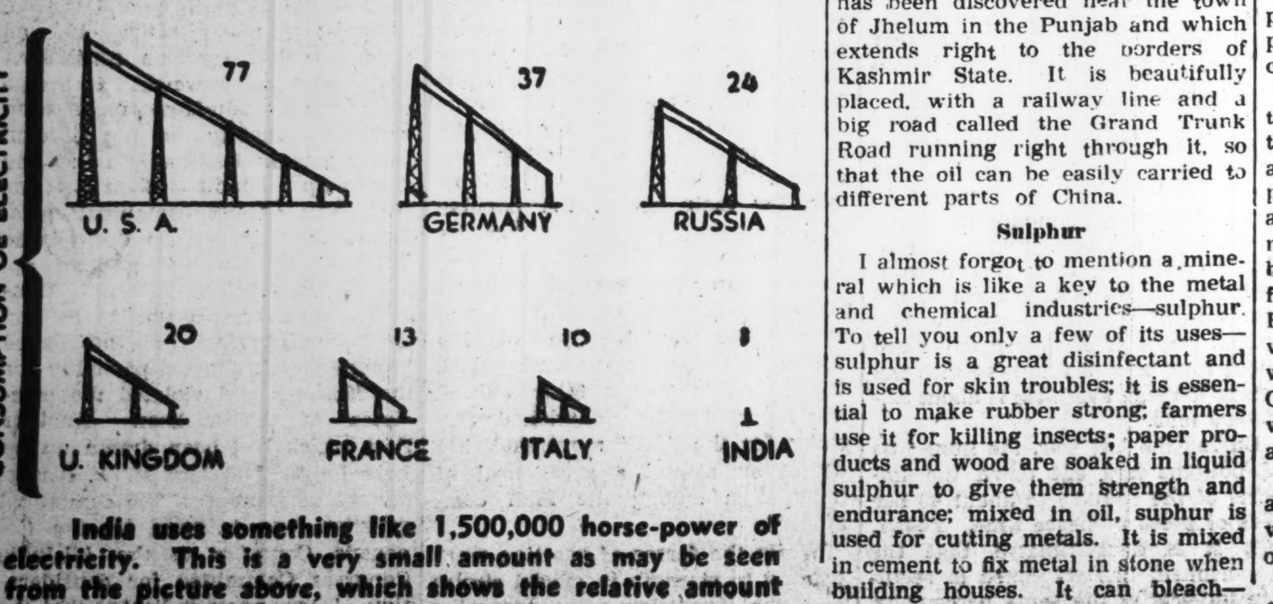
And then, we have a little of that wonderful liquid mineral, petroleum, which is such an important source of power that countries go to war in order to get hold of oil-fields in Assam. But they say there may be lots of it in Baluchistan, in the Northwest Frontier Province and in the Punjab. As I write, they are starting work on a big oilfield that has been discovered near the town of Jhelum in the Punjab and which extends right to the borders of Kashmir State. It is beautifully placed, with a railway line and a big road called the Grand Trunk Road running right through it, so that the oil can be easily carried to different parts of China.

Sulphur

I almost forgot to mention a mineral which is like a key to the metal and chemical industries—sulphur. To tell you only a few of its uses—sulphur is a great disinfectant and is used for skin troubles; it is essential to make rubber strong; farmers use it for killing insects; paper products and wood are soaked in liquid sulphur to give them strength and endurance; mixed in oil, suphur is used for cutting metals. It is mixed in cement to fix metal in stone when building houses. It can bleach—that is, make white—straw and cane furniture, and is used for tanning leather. Apart from all this, it is very important in the making of chemical substances.

Sulphur in its natural condition is found in pyrites, which we find here and there all over India, though not in big enough quantities for preparing sulphuric acid for ourselves. This is rather sad, because in England the supply of cheap sulphuric acid—the price of which was brought down from £30 to £2 a ton in a generation—has been the foundation on which the whole chemical industry is built. British chemicals and drugs then invaded India and destroyed what little we were doing in the way of producing alum and and nitrates. So now we have to pay £20,000,000 every year as the price of things we buy from Europe made from minerals which are available in India but lying idle.

We have seen that while all round we are rich in minerals and can be the richest in the world in iron, manganese and mica, our weak spots are petrol and sulphur. But one can't have everything. It only means we have to find ways of adding to our present supplies. For instance, news came recently that pyrites had been discovered at Simla, at Shahabad in Bihar, and at Ratnagiri in Bombay. Or here's another idea. In extracting copper in Bihar, it is said 20 tons of sulphur dioxide gas escape into the air every day during the process of roasting the copper ore. In other countries, this gas is not allowed to escape. In Canada and in Finland, they convert it into sulphur. So could we.



India uses something like 1,500,000 horse-power of electricity. This is a very small amount as may be seen from the picture above, which shows the relative amount of electricity consumed in other countries.

CHAPTER IV

When a country has under its land a lot of mineral ores which contain iron and other metals, and when it is rich in things like water and coal, it can provide itself easily with lots of machines. For machines are made of metal and are moved or driven by electric power.

India, unfortunately, is an exception. As we have seen, we are quite rich in metal resources, and in fact we have the world's best store of iron underground. We are also well provided with coal, and have any amount of water-power at our disposal.

All the same, as we saw in earlier chapters, the machinery in our cotton mills and electric plants is all obtained from other countries, and that is true of practically all the machinery we use. Altogether, we import every year machinery worth 13 or 14 crores of rupees. Why, we even have to get such simple little things as pins and screws and needles from other countries! And as for our making motor-cars, big steamers or airplanes, the very idea had not entered anyone's head till a year or two back, and even now we are still talking it over! They say we shall soon have a motor-car factory in Bombay, an airplane factory in Bangalore, and a shipyard at Vizagapatam.

What on earth, you will ask, happens to all our iron ore then? Till some fifty years back, it was—as the ore containing manganese still is—shipped to other countries. But then we stopped being quite so foolish. This is how it happened. Early in this century a very wise Indian named Jamshedji Tata saw that we would never be able to make any of the things we need for ourselves unless first we learned to make the machines which can make those articles. And we could never make the machines, he said, until first we produced our own iron and steel.

Sets Up Plant in Bihar

Looking round for a place to start this new industry, Tata hit upon a little village in the most jungly part of Bihar. The name of the village was Sakchi. It was, but it isn't now. Its name now is Jamshedpur. And it is no longer a village. Almost overnight, that little jungle village has become a big city with a population of 100,000. However did this happen?

'Long days ago,' as a very nice little girl friend of mine puts it, when savage tribes used to move from one place to another in search of land and food, they left the job of deciding just where to camp and start building their homes to the priest or the medicine man. This person claimed he was guided in his choice by spirits or gods.

Jamshedji Tata was something of that sort of wizard. He hit on a spot that had very near it, underground, all the things a metal workship could possibly need—coal, iron, copper, aluminum, mica, limestone and dolomite. It had also the advantage of being placed on the railway line from Calcutta to Nagpur and to Bombay and of being near the waterways that go to Calcutta. To do the work there were the hardy tribes of Chhota Nagpur who could work so well and who needed so little to eat and wear.

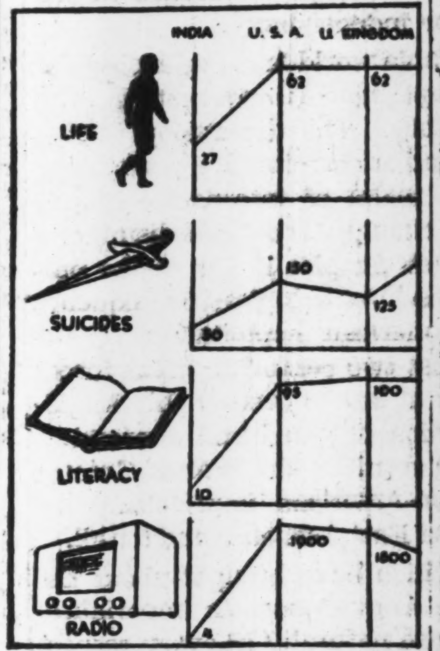
That is how, under clouds of dust and the deafening crash of iron, the village of Sakchi became the Town of Steel, the Pittsburgh of India.

Today, the Tata works are the biggest steel factory in the British Empire and are among the twelve biggest in the world. They employ 50,000 men and produce 1,200,000 tons pig iron and 1,000,000 tons of steel every year.

Talking of iron and steel, we have travelled far from Jamshedpur. What you would like to know is whether the Tata works give us all the iron and steel we require in India.

The answer as usual is 'No'. As with cotton and cloth, we seem to love doing things by halves, letting others finish them and pocket the best part of the profit. We send out more and more of the iron we produce to England and other countries and then we buy back from them steel and steel goods made from our own iron!

Now surely this is all wrong. With all the iron there is buried in India, fancy paying other countries for steel and machinery! Not all nations are so silly. The Germans extract 3,000,000 tons of iron every year from their land. With that, and more which they get from France and Sweden, they produce 23,000,000 tons of steel. We too extract 3,000,000 tons of iron. But we make less than 2,000,000 tons of steel.



LIFE. The figures give the average length of life in years.

SUICIDES. Out of every million people, this number kill themselves.

LITERACY. Per hundred grown-ups.

RADIO. The number of sets for every 10,000 people.

It is not as if we Indians did not know how to handle metals. At Delhi there is an Iron Pillar which is 1,500 years old, and at Sultanganj there is a huge statue of Buddha in bronze, which shows that centuries back people in India knew something about handling large masses of metal. At that time, Europeans knew no better use for steel than swords and knives!

More Could Be Produced

With our wonderful iron deposits there is no reason in the world why we should not produce as much steel as Germany, which is a much smaller country and which has not even a fraction of the iron we have and has to buy most of it from Sweden and France. This would mean that the works at Jamshedpur should be extended many times over.

Something is being done, but not nearly enough. Recently a new blast furnace, which can produce 1,000 tons every day, has been installed. There are now five furnaces busy at work. As I write, machinery for a new process of making what is called 'acid' steel is being set up. A new plant for generating electric power is also being set up. As a result of all these improvements, Tatas hope to produce after two years 1¼ million tons of steel, instead of 1 million per year as at present. Are you satisfied? I am not. Don't forget that Germany produces 23 million tons.

Supposing we do get, after a few years, lots more steel than we have today, what shall we do with it? We shall make machines—machines that generate electric power for us, machines that work factories and make things like cloth and shoes, railways engines, motor-cars, ships, airplanes, bicycles, tractors, and smaller things like axes, screws, hammers, bolts and pins.

Do we at present make any of these things? Have we an engineering industry? Hardly. The Tata works do have an agricultural department called Agrico which produces 3½ lakhs of axes, 1½ lakhs of hammers and 9 lakhs of kudals every year. They are also setting up machinery for manufacturing railway wheels and axles. And that, apart from a few tiny workshops here and there, is about all!

How and where shall we make machines out of steel? This question has been answered by some clever people who have been studying the problem. The answer they have given is that the work of making machines of all kinds should be divided between two big factories which should be set up. One of these would make big machines, boilers, railway engines and wagons. The other would make motor-cars and buses, tractors and other agricultural machinery, bicycles, airplanes, boats, machinery for cloth mills, steel furniture, knives and forks and other small things. Thus one workshop would do the heavy work, the other the comparatively lighter kind of work.

Bihar, Site for Heavy Industries

Where should these factories be set up? The heavy workshop, say the experts, should be in Bihar, somewhere near Jamshedpur. The reason is easily seen. The main thing and the heaviest thing such a workshop would need is steel. So the nearer it is to Jamshedpur, the less the expenses of carrying the steel all the way to the workshop.

And where should the light workshop be? Bombay. Bombay has plenty of water and cheap electric power from the Tata waterworks. It has a mild climate right through the year. If any small parts for motor-cars and boats have still to be sent for from Europe or America, isn't Bombay Gateway of India? Lastly, there is a big market for motor-cars, for boats and for machinery for cotton mills nearby, in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Such engineering workshops have a great future and are sure to be busy and prosperous.

(End)

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

leaders had begun to realise the possibility of a communal rift and the necessity for making some sort of settlement before the breach widened.

From the Nationalist point of view, the year 1923 had begun badly but it ended well. In January, there was division and depression. In December, there was hope and confidence. Despite signs of communal disturbance here and there, the political barometer had once again begun to rise. In England too, the forces of reaction had received a temporary setback. In May, 1923, Baldwin replaced Bonar Law as Premier and in November of the same year he appealed to the country on the issue of Protection versus Free Trade. The Conservatives were thrown out of office as a consequence and the beginning of 1924 saw a Labor Government installed in office for the first time in British history. The Near East policy of the previous cabinets had failed. Before the end of 1922 Mustapha Kemal Pasha had succeeded in driving the Greeks out of Anatolia. Before the end of 1923 he succeeded in driving the Allied troops out of Constantinople. And by March 1924, he felt sufficiently strong to abolish the Khalifate altogether and bring into existence a new and powerful Turkey.

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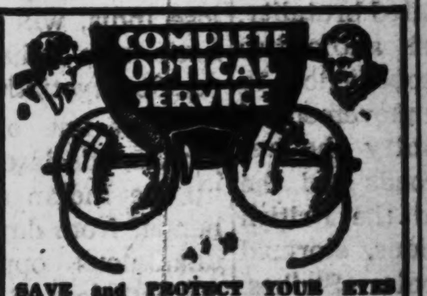

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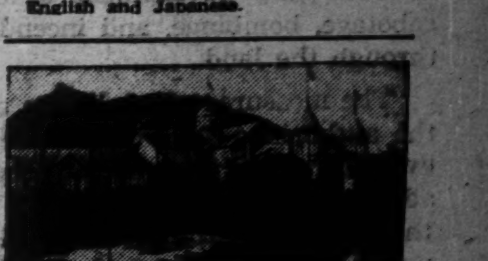

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1943

India at the Crossroads

I

Exactly one year ago today Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and all the other prominent leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested and imprisoned for the "crime" of desiring self-government. On this anniversary of the wholesale incarceration of India's most prominent personages, with the perspective of a full year, the high-handedness of the measures adopted by the British authorities can be seen more clearly than ever. It is no wonder that this arbitrary mass arrest and the subsequent developments have produced what is tantamount to a bloody rebellion, a rebellion which must become even more intense before India can find satisfaction.

It was on August 8, 1942, that the All-India Congress Committee adopted the Wardha resolution which demanded that the British withdraw immediately from India. The Indian demand was logical enough in view of the fact that the British Government in India, in utter disregard and defiance of the wishes of the Indian people, was trying to utilize India as a tool in Britain's war. But since it was obvious that the despotic British rulers were in no mood to heed anything like the Wardha resolution, the adoption of the resolution was meant as a clarion call for the 388,000,000 people of India to commence a nation-wide civil disobedience movement.

This resolute action taken by the Congress Committee to defy the arbitrary rule of tyrannical Britain put the British authorities of India to great embarrassment. It was obvious that non-cooperation on a nation-wide scale would cripple the desperate war efforts of Britain at a time of her gravest national crisis. The furiously bewildered British authorities, therefore, lost no time in attempting to nip the supposed revolutionary movement in the bud. Hence, the day following the adoption of the resolution, they proceeded to arrest and imprison all the leaders of the National Congress movement.

It goes without saying that this heavy-handed attempt of the authorities to nip the movement in the bud not only failed but immeasurably aggravated the situation. Anyone except the stupidly stubborn officials of the British Indian Government could have foretold the results. No sooner had the Indian leaders been rounded up and imprisoned than a veritable deluge of anti-British activities began to cut through the British barricade of armed suppression and premeditated brutality. By their own action, the British authorities caused the proposed civil disobedience to change overnight into a flaming movement of violence. Throughout the country the angered masses tore up the railroads and the telegraph lines. They attacked the British officials, demolished police stations, stormed factories and government schools. Strikes, sabotage, bombings, and incendiarism spread through the land.

The measures of retaliation undertaken by the authorities have only made the situation even worse. With callous disregard of the inadequate supply of food within India, the authorities have expropriated foodstuff from the people in order to feed the British troops placed over them to oppress them. Naturally the consequent acute food shortage and the ever mounting commodity prices have increased public indignation and hatred for the British rule.

The British authorities have also issued arbitrary decrees under which they can arrest and punish without due process of law all those whom they accuse of being implicated in "rebellious" activities. Indeed, large numbers of men and women have been imprisoned or even executed by a firing squad without being given a legal trial. The most elementary rights indispensable for the enjoyment of a tolerably reasonable life have thus been taken away from the people of India. And this by the British, who hypocritically pretend to be the champions of justice and freedom! In all the disgraceful three hundred year history of British oppression in India, there has never been a time which surpassed the past year for the sheer magnitude of British injustice and brutality.

II

The question arises as to what these turbulent events will eventually bring. The answer must lie with the Indian people themselves. It is a matter for regret that the history of India's fight for independence has been a record of one frustration after another. Whether the arrest of the Congress leaders a year ago will turn out to be just another episode of frustration or whether this time it will mark the beginning of a new and glorious chapter in the history of India's independence movement is for the Indian people to decide. Certainly the magnitude of the events of the past year both in India and in the world at large provides sufficient proof that the time is propitious if the Indian people are determined to turn over a new leaf. With unprecedented opportunities now confronting her to achieve her long-cherished aspirations, it is clear that India today stands at the crossroads in her age-old quest for independence.

Today the whole world is experiencing one of the greatest—perhaps the greatest—revolutions in all history. The dynamic processes of elimination and innovation are performing miracles in the realm of international relations. In these changes, the rapid disintegration of the British Empire is one of the outstanding features. As a logical consequence of the Anglo-American exploitation of the world for the past two centuries, great forces have arisen now at last to destroy this Anglo-American dominion of greed and oppression. And thus as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American imperialism has been driven out of East Asia once and for all.

The forces which have brought about the expulsion of the Anglo-American imperialists from East Asia are naturally in every respect favorable to the cause of India. If the people of India will link up their movement with the great historical forces of the outside world they can hardly hope for any more propitious opportunity to gain their goal of independence. It is needless to say, however, that the success or failure of the Indian people in their fight to extricate themselves from the fetters of British imperialism depends upon their willingness to take timely and effective advantage of the present favorable opportunity.

This is not the time for a mere discussion of the ethical or moral justification for India's patently legitimate demand for independence. It is a cold, simple fact that the British have perpetrated their rule over India for all these years with the sword and with empty, deceitful promises. Most certainly Britain is more determined than ever to continue with the use of these instruments of force and trickery The successful salvation of India depends only upon the full realization of this bald fact by the Indian people and their willingness and ability to apply this realization to timely and effective action.

How that is to be done is clear enough. There can be only one course. Only by sword and blood can the sword and trickery of the British be adequately met. Burma, India's next door neighbor, has already set a shining example. Can anyone be so fatuous as to believe that the British imperialists, knowing that their empire is doomed as soon as they lose India, will ever consent to remove their heels from India's neck by mutual consent or pacific negotiations?

"Not one of the great British political parties," declares Gandhi, "is prepared to give up the Indian spoils to which Britain helps herself from day to day, often in spite of the unanimous opposition of Indian opinion. Nevertheless, if India is to live as a nation, if the slow death by starvation of her people is to stop, some remedy must be found for immediate relief."

There can be no remedy for the slow starvation of her people nor can there be the preservation of India's political entity except through complete emancipation from British rule. And the best practical way to consummate that freedom is obviously by utilizing to the utmost the cooperation of all the world forces which are arrayed against Britain. The newly organized Indian National Army, cooperating with Japan for the cause of India's independence, points the way. The people within India may well draw courage and inspiration from such new developments abroad.

Indeed, India today stands at the crossroads of her path to independence. Will India take the by-path of factional dissension and indecision and thus leave behind the unprecedented favorable opportunity of today, or will she choose the high-road of decisive action to the at last attainable goal of independence!

LATEST SHIPPING CONDITIONS IN BRITAIN, CANADA STUDIED

Submarine Activity Is Greatest Scourge to British Maritime Circles as in Last World War

By TERUYOSHI KAJI
(From the Kaizo)

Part I

Modern warfare consists of a gigantic scale and long-term conflict to create material exhaustion of the enemy. While fierce engagements are being fought on the battle fields, there is another, even more bitter and severe battle being fought at the same time in another sector, unseen by other eyes.

No matter how great a nation, there is not a single country in the world today which is self-sufficient in all the materials necessary for the waging of a modern war. Even the United States, which had been so confident that it could exist without much difficulty under siege conditions under her own economy is finding herself today faced with shortages in all types of materials.

Needless to say, to England, whose very existence depends upon the maintenance of her communications with her colonies for her supply of raw materials, the protection of the transportation routes is a matter of life and death. This is especially true in connection with foodstuffs, for she is self-sufficient in only from 35 per cent to 40 per cent of her total consumption, and in peacetime, fully one-half of her imports had consisted of food. Thus, to her, the question of food supply is the greatest and chief problem for the continuation of the war.

Narrow Escape

Lloyd George, British Prime Minister during the first World War, writes in his work, "Memoirs of the Great War":

The war became finally one of mutual attempt at starvation. To all countries involved, in 1916 the question of food supply became the foremost factor for the attainment of victory. The activities of submarines made the obtaining of food more and more difficult. If the rapidly worsening conditions of the sea lanes, on the verge of being severed altogether, had not improved very quickly, the crumbling of the power of resistance of the Allied forces would have been inevitable.

At this time, on the German side, her armies had not been able to gain a decisive victory at Verdun or Somme, and there were more deaths occurring behind the lines than along the actual fighting front. Realizing that in the final analysis, it was a war of food supplies, the German leaders, on February 1, 1917, proclaimed the launching of an unrestricted submarine warfare, and thereby attempted to cut off the food supply of England altogether. For a few weeks, according to reliable information, the Germans had succeeded in gaining their objective, and the British were in the depth of fear and despair. The more cautious of British leaders, it is said, even advocated the negotiating of a peace while there were yet a few ships left in their hands. The following passage has a most profound significance in connection with the present war:

"The greatest victory achieved by the Allied forces in 1917 was the gradual repulsion of the submarine attacks. The results on the seas proved to be the decisive factor in the war. This war was not one in which the enemy was annihilated on the battle fields. It was one in which first of all the fighting power of the enemy was exhausted by other means, and then their defensive strength was smashed. Thus, the supremacy of the seas became the prime requisite. The desperate effort by Germany to blockade and starve out England was defeated at the end of 1917 by the success of the British convoy system, the increase in construction of new ships, the improved use of ships, and the materialization of the British plan of intensifying agricultural production.

Britain's Counter Blockade

"In contrast to this, the British counter blockade had resulted in the collapse in the morale of the German people. Though perhaps not on the verge of actual starvation, they were already feeling severely the shortage of a number of nutritious elements. Even the food supplies of the soldiers on the front were worse than those of allied troops, and they too were beginning to feel the effects of the blockade.

"The Allies' one great opportunity to gain a decisive victory, by attacking and destroying Austria, and thus isolating Germany, had resulted in disaster, so their only chance for victory lay in the waiting for the passage of time to permit the counter blockade to have its terrible effects, and also to wait for the United States to come to their aid in dealing the death blow on an exhausted enemy. The Allied forces had only to continue to repel German onslaughts until, with her food supply exhausted, she was forced to surrender."

Also, Salter, Chairman of the Allied Maritime Committee during the last war and an active figure in the adjustment of vital materials and the joint use of ships, wrote:

"....Thus, Germany's brightest hope, and by no means an impossible one, the gaining of victory by her submarine warfare, the greatest single menace feared by the Allies, was completely destroyed.

"In 1917, the German military officials promised the central government that they would bring the enemy to his knees within six months through the activities of their submarines. Hindenburg assured his tired troops of victory, urging them to fight on, not for military victory, but until the day when the terrible results of the submarine warfare would become manifest, and bring victory to the Fatherland.

"Unable to completely adjust Allied consumption and the convoy, if the sinking of ships continued at the rate reached in April of 1917, the Allies would have had to give up the greater part of its military efforts by the winter of that year."

Effect Same

My illustrations have been rather lengthy, but by them the readers have, I am sure, realized the relationship between the maintenance of the sea routes and the determination of victory or defeat in the last war. The reasons for the outbreak of the present war are different from the last, but there is no change in the effect of the battle of the sea lanes upon the trend of the war.

Before going any further, let us first take a glance at the offensive and defensive factors in the maritime conditions of the Axis and anti-Axis nations.

Attacks on the British shipping trade have an immediate effect on internal conditions. Walter Hearn, in his book, "The Food War," speaking about the situation in 1917, says, that as the result of the sinking of 60 ships carrying sugar within a few days after striking mines, the sugar supply in England had dwindled to that sufficient for only 10 days.

In the present war, too, the actions of the German submarines have caused a sharp decrease in sugar, ham, bacon, butter, margarine, and other food rations. For a short while, with the concentration of actions along the eastern front after the outbreak of the German Soviet war, there was a slight let up in the havoc caused by the U-boats in November and December of 1941. (From 230,000 to 250,000 tons were sunk according to German announcements). Consequently there followed an increase in the ration of these foodstuffs, but the Germans had not forgotten this phase of the war, for in January, the figures had jumped again to 400,000 tons and in February to 520,000 tons, and rations were cut once again, at which level they have continued to be maintained thus far. The weekly quota for adults are, sugar, eight ounce; ham and bacon, four ounce; butter, two ounce; margarine four ounce, and one egg per person a month. This means that the British people are being called upon to tighten their belts even more than they were forced to do in the last war.

British Tonnage

Now, let us estimate the approximate maritime strength of England.

Present tonnage held by Britain (End of May, 1943):

	Tons
Just before outbreak of war (to June, 1939)	21,000,000
Later increases	
Chartered vessels	9,500,000
Vessels newly constructed	4,000,000
Vessels purchased	750,000
Later decreases	
Vessels lost (including mishaps at sea)	18,850,000
Total	16,400,000

Of this number, those vessels available for trans-oceanic transportation of materials needed for wartime production and maintenance of the livelihood of the nation but now damaged, requisitioned, etc are:

	Tons
Damaged or in midst of repairs	2,500,000
For military use	4,000,000
Coastal, governmental or other special uses	3,000,000
Territorial use	1,500,000
Total	11,000,000

This, subtracted from the above figure, leaves only 5,400,000 tons.

In peacetime, England imported from 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 tons of materials, while the 5,400,000 gross registered tons, when estimated in dead weight tons ,amounts to about 8,000,000 tons. The greater part of English shipping is at present concentrated in the shortest route, the sea lanes of the North Atlantic. The annual round trips now possible are about four or five times, so that the yearly tonnage available is about 32,000,000 tons.

During the last war, the huge loss of bottoms had cut down the imports of the country to about 40 per cent of those of peace time. Today, too, it is approximated that the Government has attempted to regulate imports to the same percentage, but in spite of the number of vessels

(Continued on Page 3)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter IV

The Swarajist Revolt (1923)

(Concluded)

While the Swarajists represented the main body of rebels against orthodox Gandhiism in 1923, the same year saw the birth of another revolt against Gandhiism which was to acquire greater importance in the years to come.

Being dissatisfied with the Gandhian ideology, a small group in Bombay under the leadership of Mr. Dange took to studying Socialist literature. They had a club of their own and published a weekly journal for preaching Socialism. Among the Congress leaders the only patron they had at the time was the late Vithalbhai Patel. They soon took up labor organization in Bombay and before many years elapsed, they became the first group of Communists in India.

Following Bombay, a similar group was started some time later in Bengal under the name of the "Workers and Peasants' Party" but it was never able to acquire as much importance or make as much headway, as the Bombay Group.

Reason for Failure

The reason is not far to seek. Bengal, of which Calcutta is both the heart and the brain, has for a very long time been one of the strongholds of the nationalist movement. There the movement is based on an influential and patriotic petit-bourgeois class. Moreover, Bengal does not possess an indigenous and influential capitalist class, as does Bombay. Consequently, class-differentiation has never appeared in Bengal in that sharp and acute form in which it has appeared in Bombay.

The petit-bourgeois element is not so strong or influential in Bombay as it is in Bengal and the national movement there is of more recent growth than in Bengal. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the intellectual revolt against Gandhiism in Bombay should take Socialist or Communist turn. In Bengal, on the other hand, the revolt against Gandhiism took a revolutionary more than a Communist turn. This phenomenon we shall consider in a later chapter on 'the Bengal Situation.'

We have already seen in the previous chapter that when in March, 1922, Mr. Montagu resigned from the Cabinet, the forces of reaction got the upper hand both in England and in India. The Coalition Cabinet of Lloyd George soon came to and end and a General Election took place in October 1922, which brought the Conservatives into power.

Blackett Given Post

In November 1922, Sir Basil Blackett was appointed Finance Member to the Government of India. One of his first deeds was to double the Salt Tax in February, 1923, when he produced his first budget. Now the Salt Tax is traditionally unpopular in India—partly because the people are prevented by law from making salt out of the soil or the water given them by nature and partly because the Salt Tax hits the poor hardest.

The doubling of the Salt Tax therefore, was the worst move which the Government could have taken. The Indian Legislative Assembly promptly threw out this provision of the Finance Member but the Viceroy, Lord Reading, as promptly restored it by virtue of his power of certification. In June, the Government gave further offence by appointing a Commission—called the Lee Commission—to inquire into the status, position and grievances of the All-India sevices which are manned mainly by Britishers.

Outrageous Action Taken

Everyone felt at the time that the only result of the appointment of this commission would be to enhance the pay and emoluments of Britishers in India. Thus, while the Government showed a readiness to incur more expenditure in order to please Britishers—they showed reluctance in curtailing unnecessary expenditure, though the Inchcape Committee had made several useful recommendations of this behalf.

In addition to this measure, the Government of India took another step which was severely criticised at the time and which roused resentment in certain parts of the country. This was the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha and his throne (or Guddee). Though the Government made certain allegations against the Maharaja as a justification for their action, the popular feeling in the country was that the Maharaja was neither better nor worse than the general run of Maharajas in India and that he was desposed solely because of his avowedly nationalistic views. Since the Maharaja was a Sikh and he was reported to have cherished sympathy for the Akali movement, his deposition roused a great deal of indignation among the Sikh community.

While the forces of reaction were gaining in strength in official circles and the Swarajists were preparing their great onslaught on the bureaucratic citadel, the Indian Legislative Assembly, even without the nationalists, was neither tame nor inactive. During the year, resolutions demanding a speedy constitutional advance were passed twice.

Reciprocity Bill Introduced

Moreover, towards the end of its term, the Assembly passed a Reciprocity Bill which was introduced by H. S. Gour. This Bill was aimed at the Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire where Indians were not given equal rights and it provided for retaliation against all those countries, which placed disabilities on Indians, inflicting on their nationals in India the same disabilities which the Indians had to suffer there.

This Bill was the result of the injustice meted out to Indians in the Crown Colony of Kenya in Africa. In Kenya where the Indian settlers outnumbered the white settlers by three to one, the latter wanted to usurp all political power and exclude the former altogether. In the Kenya legislature they had a law passed giving the vote to all white settlers above twenty-one. They refused at first to extend the vote to Indian settlers, but ultimately offered them a separate electorate with a more limited franchise. This offer was declined by the Indians because it would but the stamp of second-class citizenship on them. The Kenya Indians appealed to India for help and in April 1923 V. S. Sastri led a deputation to England to plead their cause before the authorities at Whitehall. A fairly satisfactory agreement was drawn up between the India Office and the Colonial Office called the Wood-Winterton Agreement but the Tory Cabinet did not give effect to it. Mr. Sastri therefore had to return disappointed. After his return to India, the Reciprocity Bill was introduced in the Assembly by H. S. Gour.

Trouble in Punjab

The above picture of India in 1923 would not be complete without reference to some of the communal dissensions which appeared in 1923. Punjab was the scene of most of the troubles in 1923. Early in the year there was a Hindu-Moslem riot at Multan and this was followed by a similar riot in Amritsar, near the scene of the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre in 1919. About this time, Mian Fazli Hussain became a minister in the Punjab and his extreme partiality for Moslems in the matter of appointments to public services caused considerable heart-burning among Sikhs and Hindus.

Later in the year, a movement was started among Indian Moslems in opposition to the Indian National Congress called "Tanzeem" and "Tabligh" which aimed at organising the Moslems as a strong and virile community. This movement gained adherents for some time but before long it fell into disfavor and was replaced by communal or secretarian organisations of a different kind.

While the above movement was going on among the Moslems, the Hindus were not altogether idle. Their communal organisation—called the Hindu Mahasabha—sought to strengthen itself by deciding at its annual meeting in August to admit the depressed classes to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by high-caste Hindus.

Sangathan Movement

Corresponding to the "Tanzeem" and "Tabligh" movement among the Moslems, a "Sangathan" movement was started among the Hindus. Further, in order to reclaim those Hindus who for some reason had left the Hindu fold in past, the "Suddhi" (or Purification) movement was started. By performing the Suddhi ceremony, it was made possible for a non-Hindu to become a Hindu. The apostle of this movement was Swami Shraddhananda, a highly-respected leader of the Hindu Mahasabha, through whose influence thousands of non-Hindus, including Moslems and Christians, were converted to Hinduism. About this time, the Swami was endeavoring to reconvert the Malkana Rajputs who had originally been Hindus but had subsequently embraced the Islamic faith and this attempt caused annoyance to many of the Moslem leaders.

Ali Brothers Faithful

While the communal storm was brewing in India, the Ali brothers remained true to their nationalist creed. Moulana Mohammed Ali, the younger brother, was elected to preside over the annual session of the Congress at Coconada in Madras Presidency. There was no heated controversy as at Gaya and the deliberations took place in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality.

There was, however, a breeze over the Hindu-Moslem question which fortunately did not develop into a storm. Deshbandhu Das had drawn up a Hindu Moslem Pact for settlement of the communal question in Bengal and he desired the Congress to put the seal of approval on it. The Coconada Congress, however, did not do so and the Pact was rejected on the alleged ground that it showed partiality for the Moslems and violated the principles of Nationalism. Another Pact which had been drawn up by Lala Lajpat Rai and M. A. Ansari for the settlement of the communal question was referred by the Coconada Congress to the All-India Congress Committee for consideration. These pacts indicated that the better minds among the Congress

(Continued on Page 3)

Contemporary *JAPANESE POEMS*

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Zenmaro Toki (1885—)

On finishing the English course of Waseda University in 1908, Zenmaro joined the editorial staff of the Tokyo Asahi, in which position he remained until last year. He has published about ten collections of his verses, a collection of his essays and "An Account of Traveling Abroad."

All Hostile Nations

Ichi Roosevelt Ichi Churchill no
Koto ni arazu
Sekai no tekisei wo Ikkyo ni hofure.
One Roosevelt, one Churchill
Are no concern of Japan;
Let us crush at a stroke
All hostile nations under the sun.

Snowfall

Nanika ito Ito ito tanoshiki Tsuioku no
Aru gotoku kanzu Yuki no furereba.
Snow falling, do I feel
As if I have within my soul
Very, very delightful
Memories to recall.

Cherry-flowers

Asa-gumori Nagaki roka no Garasumado wo
Migi yori hidari yori Assuru sakura.
It is a cloudy morn.
The cherry-flowers glowing bright
Oppress a long passage's glass-window
From left and from right.

The translator appreciates the clever impressionistic words "The cherry flowers oppress the window."

A Great Temple Bell

Ohgane no Mahiru no hibiki Matsu ni komori
Sakura ni komori Hirogari yuku.
The sound of the great temple bell,
Booming at midday,
Lodges in the cherry bloom and pines,
And then spreads far away.

The fresh and impressionistic rhetoric of this verse is noteworthy.

Kwankei Oda (1886—)

A Middle School instructor in Japanese and Chinese classics, Kwankei Oda edits a poetry magazine.

Fight and Fight

Kuni wo agete Tatakai nukan Ima ni shite
Uuru tomo jisezu Kogoyu tomo yoshi.
My countrymen, we all must needs
Fight it out to the very end;
We must never mind now,
E'en though we starve or freeze.

Seagulls

Umi-giri no Soko ni hinode no Akane sashi
Kamome wa shiroku Katsu kuraku moh.
Lo! at the bottom of sea mists
The rising sun's rosy rays glow;
And white and dark
A flock of gulls fly to and fro.

Sunflowers

Himawari wa Mizu-umi no kishi ni Utsuri ite
Hizakari no nakani Suzushiku ikizuku.
The sunflowers,
Reflected in the lake's edge,
Respire in a cool way
Amidst the heat of day.

Mokichi Saito (1882—)

Mokichi Saito the president of the Awoyama Insane Asylum, supervises the poetry magazine, Araragi or "The Yew." He has published some collections of his verses, a few books on poetry and "The Life of Hitomaro, the Sage of Poetry," and is better known as a poet than as a physician.

The Dawn of Greater East Asia

Tatakai wa Takenawa nishite Haya haya mo
Himugashi Asia no Ohki akebono.
The sacred war
Is at its very height,
And Greater East Asia's bright dawn
Is already in sight.

A Lunatic

Muragimo no Kokoro haritsume Shimashiku wa
Genkaku wo motsu Otoko ni taisu.
My mind intensely strained,
I sat a little space
Before a man possessed by strange
Hallucinations—face to face.

A poem characteristic of an alienist. A lunatic haunted by hallucinations sits, for examination, trembling with wild delirium, in front of the poet-physician who, for an instant, feels a terrible tension of mind.

A Dirge

Kabe ni kite Kusa-kageroh wa Sugari-ori
Sukitohritaru Hane no kanashisa.
A lacewing has lighted upon the wall—
A fragile thing!
And, oh, the pathos of its delicate
Transparent wing!

This verse is an elegy on Ryunosuke Akutagawa, a prominent novelist, who usually suffered from delicate health and killed himself at a comparatively early age, during a nervous breakdown.

A Baby

Osanago wa Tatami no ue ni Tachite ori
Kono osanago wa Tachi some ni

(Continued on Page 3)

Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

No. 15,938 TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

INDIA'S FIGHTING LEADER, Subhas Chandra Bose was a recent visitor to Rangoon where he congratulated the nation upon its newly acquired status as an independent State. Amid his busy activities, he also paid a visit to Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada with whom he is shown above engaged in a friendly chat.

Enemy Dragged Closer to Doom By Burma's 'Blitz' Independence

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, August 7.—Burma's independence has dealt a severe blow to Anglo-American Powers. Complete independence of Burma is the most speedy and noticeable result of the characteristic nature of the War of Greater East Asia, which aims at execution of military operations and construction simultaneously.

The enemy, which met complete defeat in the Burma Campaign last May, had made preparations for a general offensive upon termination of the rainy season, and attempted counter-offensives on the Indo-Burmese and Sino-Burmese borders since the middle of October.

However, all their counter-offensives were frustrated by crack Imperial Forces. The Anglo-American general offensive in Arakan ended in tragedy, as is admitted even by the enemy. Since the Arakan tragedy the enemy has resorted to aerial guerilla operations but they were completely smashed by the Japanese.

The "blitzkrieg" independence of Burma, which even the Burmese people themselves did not expect so soon, must have struck terror into the hearts of the enemy. Now that Burma has gained independence, Imperial Forces can concentrate their, efforts on military operations alone, and this must be a more serious blow to the enemy.

It is reliably learned that in order to have greater voice in Indian affairs, the United States is now sending a number of air and land troops to the Indo-Burmese border. This indicates the turmoil in the anti-Axis caused by Burma's independence.

It is also stated that part of the Chungking army will be air-transported to anti-Axis positions along the Assam River, but it is highly problematical whether they can be of any assistance to anti-Axis forces. When we consider that the Chungking army maintained an indifferent attitude when the British were smashed at Arakan, it is obvious that Chungking forces will not be of much help to the British-Indian Army.

Press Comments

Monday, August 9
MAINICHI—1 Year of India's Work
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Britain's Fall as Sea Power

1 Year of India's Work

MAINICHI—Already a year has gone by since a convention of the Indian National Congress was held at Bombay, on August 7 last year, in the course of which the Indian independence movement has made a stately progress both in structure and strength, and it has entered a stage in which the Indians united in the cause may now fight for their independence as a belligerent organization.

With the outbreak of the European War what troubled Britain most, as a source of concern in the rear, was India. It was a ticklish problem before British statesmen what policy they should adopt toward the independence aspiration of the Indian people which was clear and unmistakable. They have not been able to find any new formula but have fallen back on the policy of fraud that they pursued during the last Great War. Fraud may be something instinctive with the British but at the same time it betrays the bankruptcy in their intelligence and morality.

While Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders say: "Give us freedom and we shall assist Britain on our own free will," the British have no other reply than that India should assist Britain first and that the problem of India's status and that of a new Constitution would be discussed when the war is over. They sent Sir Stafford Crips, a clever man in his way, to win over the Indians but he had no special trick in his bag. The leaders of the Indian National Congress had not forgotten anything. They were not likely to be deceived in regard to vital problems effecting the destiny of their country. The Bombay convention was the natural outcome.

The decision arrived at by this convention was that British influence should be swept out of India. It was a challenge to British imperialism. Thus the British felt themselves justified in arresting all the leaders of the National Congress including Mahatma Gandhi, but that merely added fuel to the independence movement. The panic-stricken Marquess of Linlithgow then issued orders for the arrest of all Indians deemed harmful to British interests without warning. Under these orders, according to a recent announcement of the Indian Government authorities, some fifty and several thousand Indians were imprisoned. Nothing but the rankest folly and insanity could have prompted the British, for they have not succeeded in suppressing the fighting spirit of the Indians but have only drawn forth direct action from the infuriated masses.

Like a bolt from the blue on the pitiable British, on June 19, the day after General Sir Archibald Wavell was appointed Viceroy to succeed Linlithgow, Subhas Chandra Bose, the most militant leader of the independence movement, was reported to be in Tokyo. On July 4 he was elected president of the Indian Independence League and on July 8 took command of the Indian National Army. The army is now awaiting his orders for the march on New Delhi.

What is the condition in India which is waiting for the coming of the army? First, there is rivalry between the British and Americans and, second, there is a nation-wide shortage of foodstuff. These two problems have already been discussed in detail. In a word, India is in utter chaos. The Indian National Army is biding its time to move on.

Britain's Fall as Sea Power

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In the House of Commons on August 4, Prime Minister Churchill reported on a letter from President Roosevelt, according to which the United States promises to build all the merchant ships required by the United Nations and to deliver 15-20 vessels to Britain until a total of 200 will have been received by Britain. Crafty Churchill did not forget to announce this as if it was a result of his successful policy.

A closer look into this American commitment shows, however, that Britain as a sea Power has fallen.

Since the 17th century Britain had built up its wealth as a sea Power by means of its ships laden with foreign merchandise. Up to the outbreak of the current war British

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SOVIET FORCES FAIL TO PIERCE REICH DEFENSE

All Attacks Checked; Germans Destroy 91 Planes and 133 Tanks

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—German forces are still resisting fierce Soviet offensives in the Bielgorod and Orel districts, as well as along the entire eastern front, and in a series of combats the Axis shot down 91 Soviet planes and destroyed 133 tanks yesterday, according to the communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters at noon today.

Soviet Drives Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—Concerning the war situation on the Eastern Front, the Fuehrer's Headquarters on Sunday issued the following communique:

At the Kuban bridgehead, the Red Army, under cover of powerful air force, attempted to attack German positions, but were respulsed after severe fighting.

In the Bielgorod sector, the Germans are carrying out fierce defensive battles against powerful Soviet units.

In the Orel sector, picked Soviet units attempted to break through the German defense line but were frustrated.

Local offensives were also launched by Soviet troops in the southern sector of Lake Ladoga and in the zones along the Mius River, but met reverses.

On the other hand, powerful German air units, in collaboration with German land forces, destroyed a number of Soviet tanks and also dispersed Red Army groups at various places.

German Line Shortened

The Badoglio Government is reported to have decided to continue the war against the Anglo-American camp to the end, fighting shoulder to shoulder with Germany and is working out measures to bolster the domestic structure. On the Reich-Soviet front, meanwhile, German military authorities declared that the Soviet forces, upon the withdrawal of the German troops from Orel for the adjustment of the fighting lines, have pushed into the city of Bielgorod. With the war situation on the Eastern Front perceived to have entered into a very noteworthy stage, the Mainichi on Sunday night called up its Berlin Bureau Chief, Minoo Kato, over the international telephone and obtained the following report on the new situation:

Mainichi. Fighting seems to be growing more terrific than ever on the entire Reich-Soviet Front. In what light is the German side viewing this situation?

Correspondent Kato. The situation presents a very noteworthy aspect. The German forces have withdrawn from Orel under the necessity of putting the front in order. It is believed that by shortening the front, the German forces plan to concentrate their defense power and thereby repulse and smash the Soviet offensive. Nonetheless, the Soviet forces have surged into Bielgorod. There is no denying that the Soviet Union has retained such fighting power to date. This power must not be made light of. That the Soviet side has initiated an offensive in the summer season and has been gaining war results indicates that the Reich-Soviet War situation, as it stands now, is quite different from that in the past. Military experts in Berlin say that the Germans may strategically retreat from several more bases. The future development of fighting in the Kharkov and Bryansk sections admits of no optimism. Germany, of course, is believed to have prepared some strategical posi-

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'Kungsholm' Torpedoed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 8.—The former largest Swedish passenger ship, Kungsholm, which was sold to the United States in December, 1941 and had been used to transport United States troops, was torpedoed and sunk while carrying American troops to North Africa, it was revealed in cablegrams sent by Swedish members of her crew to their parents, according to reports given by the Dagens Nyheter.

The ship with a registered tonnage of 20,000 tons and a speed of 18 knots, was regarded as one of the most luxurious ships in the world.

READY TO SERVE AGAIN if ever the need arises, Ex-Servicemen's bodies throughout Japan held impressive meetings yesterday to re-emphasize their iron determination. Shown above are Tokyo veterans marching to the Yasukuni Shrine.

BIG MEET HELD BY RESERVISTS

20th Rescript Day Fittingly Observed By Ex-Army Men

More than 1,300 representatives of the Tokyo Branch of the Reservists' Association assembled at the Senshu University Auditorium, Kanda-ku at 1:30 p.m. yesterday, on the occasion of the 20th Imperial Rescript Observance Day. Major-General Ryo Murakami, President of the Tokyo Branch presided. Similar ceremonies were held by all branches of the Association throughout the country.

After the reading of the Imperial Rescript by Major-General Murakami, General Ikutaro Inouye, President of the Association delivered an address urging all members to be ever ready for a call to the colors.

Major-General Murakami, Major-General Tsuchitaro Kawada, Governor Shigeo Otachi of Tokyo Metropolis and others were the speakers of the day.

At 2:10 p.m., the members of the Association proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan. After offering prayers for the spirits of those who had sacrificed their lives for the Empire, they were reviewed by President General Ikutaro Inouye in the compounds in front of the shrine. An exhibition of bayonet exercises followed.

The meeting was closed at 3:20 p.m. with the shouting of three Banzai.

Shanghai Indians Hold Big Anti-British Rally

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 8.—On the first anniversary of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi by the British authorities in India tomorrow, resident Indians will hold an anti-British mass meeting at the Shanghai Race Course from 5 p.m. with the support of various Chinese organizations.

It is also learned that telegraphic messages will be dispatched by the sponsors of the mass meeting to various Japanese and Chinese organizations to express their gratitude for support extended the cause of Indian independence.

U.S. Losses Huge

In a radio broadcast from the United States, William Winter, the radio commentator, commenting on the huge losses of the American forces on New Georgia Island, today said as follows, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Lisbon on August 7.

"The jungles on New Georgia Island offer advantageous conditions for the Japanese sharpshooters but render the advance of the American forces difficult. Accordingly, the losses of the American forces on the island must be considerable."

Bayreuth Opera Ends

The festive performances at Bayreuth which ended on Friday were attended by 30,000 soldiers and armament workers as guests of Chancellor Adolf Hitler from July 15 to August 6, according to a special dispatch to the Nippon Times from Bayreuth on August 6. Among those present at the function was Mrs. Winifred Wagner.

INDIA'S FIGHT BACKED

Japan's All-Out Assistance Stressed By Spokesman on First Anniversary Of Gandhi's Imprisonment by British

Fully endorsing Prime Minister Tojo's Diet declaration on June 16 that Japan is firmly resolved to give fullest backing to Indian efforts to drive out Anglo-Saxon influences from that land the Spokesman of the Board of Information today, on the first anniversary of the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, remarked that "this fight is our fight as much as India's fight," thus re-emphasizing Japan's stand in regard to India's fight for independence. The full text of his remarks given at the regular press conference for foreign correspondents follows:

Pressure Intensified

"A year ago today, Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned for no other reason than for having proposed a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of British influence from India—a resolution which was unanimously passed by the Indian National Congress Party. It was a just and legitimate demand arising from the age-long aspiration of the people of India for freedom, independence and the right to govern themselves.

"Ignoring the wishes, the desires and the human longings of the Indian people without so much as a show of sympathy and consideration and conscious only of the preservation and promotion of her own selfish interests, Britain, for the last twelve months has intensified more than ever before the pressure on the Indian masses to make them submit to her tyranny.

"Since the imprisonment of the Mahatma on August 9, last year, 60,229 Indian patriots were arrested of whom 26,000 were pronounced guilty and 18,000 held under detention up to the end of the year, according to the statement of Reginald Maxwell, Home Secretary of the Viceroy's Council, on February 12. According to the same official, on August 3, 11,717 political prisoners were in prison as of June 1, and from the outbreak of the war in Europe up to June 3 this year 76,646 Indians have been sentenced to hard labor throughout the whole country. The actual figures may be expected to be much larger, for we would not expect a British official to tell the whole truth.

Other Oppressive Action

"Arrests and imprisonments have not been the only instruments of oppression used by the British. They have driven Indian men into uniforms by compulsory conscription, creating an army known under the false name of Indian Volunteer Army which, according to General Auchinleck, numbers 2,000,000 men. They have gone further to press civilians into auxiliary and other war services by large scale mobilization. To supply and feed the Allied armies, the British authorities are forcing the Indian farmers, by compulsory measures, to report their yearly crops which they are requisitioning for the armed forces. Nothing is done to ensure the equitable distribution of food-stuffs among the Indian people. The consequence has been serious food shortages and widespread famine, rising prices and mounting tensions in daily life.

"British policy in India, however, is neither strange nor surprising. To quote, for example, from the figures of British Empire war casualties announced by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Atlee to the House of Commons last June, India with 101,797 casualties has sacrificed as many men as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other British colonies combined. This alone attests the fact that India is being made to give her blood to the British cause without getting anything but oppression in return.

"Who does not know that what the British call defense of India is nothing more than the defense of Britain's imperialistic interests? Who does not know that the British policy in India today is to defend British interest against the Indian people themselves? Who does not know that the real defense of India, if necessary, can be ensured only by the full independence of India?

VICTIM of British oppression, Mahatma Gandhi is marking his first year in prison today.

Destiny Fast Nearing

"India's hour of destiny is fast approaching. As British oppression has intensified and as British policy has revealed its naked self, so during the past year has the passive resistance of the Indian people grown and intensified into active resistance. India's saintly leader, Mahatma Gandhi, has already issued the battle-cry, "This is a fight to the finish."

"The activist leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, has called the British hand by declaring, 'No Indian should ever cherish the illusion that one day England will be induced to recognize India's independence . . Our independence admits of no compromise . . The hour has struck and every patriotic Indian must advance toward the field of battle. When the blood of freedom-loving Indians begins to flow India will attain her freedom . . . Now or never is our opportunity; now or never is India's chance for freedom.'

"The independence of Burma, once a province of India, has encouraged and inspired the Indian people to fight for the attainment of the same goal. And close to the borders of India there stands today a massive army force composed of volunteers, the Indian National Army, under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, ready to go into action when the hour strikes.

"The activities of Chandra Bose and his call to arms as the only means of redeeming India has produced far-reaching effects on the indepedence movement both within and without India. All the peoples of Asia stand united and ready to support the people of India in their fight for freedom, for in their freedom lies the hope of a real, all-inclusive Greater East Asia and the complete realization of the common goal of an Asia governed and deve-

(Continued on Page 2)

CONTINUED NIPPON RAIDS SMASH UP PLAN, DEPLETE U.S. AIR POWER IN CHINA

One Third of Enemy Planes Downed In Surprise Attacks on Airfields-- Losses Heavier Than Replacements

Rendova Again Hit By Nippon Raiders

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 8.—Japanese planes, in a large formation, again attacked Rendova Island yesterday, a few minutes after noon, and blasted American positions there, announced the Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters today, according to reports received here from Melbourne.

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 7.—Since the opening of the campaign for decisive aerial warfare on July 23, the Imperial Army Air Force in China have launched one surprise attack after another on the American air force in China and within a week brought down 44 enemy planes.

The following war results arranged in chronological order tell the gradual intensification of the air battles:

July 23—At Hengyang and Lingling, 11 P-40 type planes were downed at the outset of the campaign.

July 24—Lingling and Kweilin were attacked and 14 planes downed.

July 25—In aerial battles over Paoching, Hengyang and Chihchiang, three P-40 and one P-38 planes were shot down.

July 26—Enemy planes which came raiding the Wuhan area were met and three P-40 planes brought down.

July 29—Imperial Army Air Units bombed Hengyang Station and other establishments attached to it and in an aerial battle downed four enemy planes.

July 30—Imperial Army airmen brought down eight enemy planes in a battle over Hengyang Airfield.

In addition to the foregoing losses, the damages inflicted on various establishments at the airfields and enemy first-line bases were huge, with the result that the enemy plans for an air offensive have been forestalled and smashed.

Air Power Cut Down

The loss of 44 planes in absolute number means little when compared with the larger number of enemy planes which have been brought down by our Naval Wild Eagles in aerial warfare over the Southwest Pacific, but it means that about one-third of the enemy planes in China, estimated at some 150 in all, have been shot down.

The Japanese strategy forced the enemy air force, given to escape tactics, to put up resistance since they had no time to flee into the hinterland.

In order to make up this great loss, the enemy is doing its best to supply the air force in China with planes, but the utmost they can send by means of the present Indo-China route is only 10 to 15 planes a month. The disparity between the planes brought down and the number the enemy can replace is bound to increase day after day due to the activities of the Japanese Wild eagles. The day is therefore coming soon when the enemy, which heretofore boasted that they have an unsinkable aircraft carrier on the China continent, will find it a ghost aircraft carrier from which not a single plane can take off.

Shansi Results Given

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 8.—A Japanese Unit continuing relentless mopping-up operations against enemy troops still infesting Shansi Province achieved the following results during the month of July, it was learned today.

Number of battles fought	335
Strength of enemy force	33,823
Enemy dead left behind	1,347
Prisoners captured	498
War Prizes seized:	
Trench-mortars	11
Automatic rifles	13
Rifles	439
with 13,742 rounds of ammunitions	
Revolvers	48
Hand-grenades	1,280

(War results obtained during summer Taihsing operations not included.)

AXIS DISCUSSES NEW SITUATION

Von Ribbentrop Meets Italian Delegates; New Italo-Reich Pact Seen

An important German-Italian conference was held on August 6 at a certain German city between German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, German military representatives and Italian delegates representing the air, navy and army services, according to reports from Berlin to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Political circles in Germany observe that this conference was held because Italy has rejected the demand of the anti-Axis nations to surrender the country as a base for attacks on Germany which they had been pressing upon Italy ever since the formation of the Badoglio Cabinet, and thus, have resolved to fight to the end in close cooperation with Germany.

It is said that at the conference, a new agreement to be concluded between Germany and Italy was discussed by German and Italian representatives. The meeting, therefore, is now attracting wide attention, as it is believed to be a sign of the eager determination of the Badoglio Government to find a way to overcome the present crisis of Italy by firmly cooperating with Germany.

Ribbentrop Negotiating

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 7.—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is reportedly negotiating with Italian Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia on the adjustment of Italo-German relations, in compliance with the Italian Government's request, according to a United Press report.

However, it is stated that the United Press report is simultaneously circulating rumor to alienate the Axis allies. It may be true that the German Foreign Minister is now visiting Rome, but the real intention of the German Foreign Minister is said to be unknown.

Amoy Establishes Body To Bolster Livelihood

Domei

AMOY, August 8.—Inaugural ceremony of the Association for Bolstering Wartime Livelihood in Amoy was held here on August 6 in the presence of prominent figures as well as over 1,000 representatives from the various districts.

The chief aims of the Association are to help in bringing closer cooperation among the people of the peace zone, stabilizing the wartime structure, as well as promoting better economic and cultural relations between Japan and China.

Yoshida Completes Tour

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 8.—Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, who has been on a tour of inspection of the various naval units under his command in Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Lieunyunchiang, returned here today, it was announced by the Naval Press Section of the Japanese Fleet.

Visaya Leaders Meet

Domei

MANILA, August 8.—The Visayan Branch of the Military Administration, following a conference of subbranch leaders on Friday and Saturday disclosed that various matters pertaining to the improvement of the district administrative system as well as preparatory measures for Philippine independence were thoroughly discussed at the meeting.

Other questions discussed included improvement of administrative structures as well as consolidation of neighborhood associations.

17 ENEMY SHIPS HIT AT BIZERTA

Reich Fighters Also Down 4 Planes Over Messina, Sardinia

Domei

BERLIN, August 8.—Powerful German heavy bomber units on Saturday carried out a night raid on the port of Bizerta and heavily damaged one enemy cruiser, 15 enemy transports and one other vessel, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced on Sunday.

Meanwhile, German fighters shot down four enemy planes over the Straits of Messina and also over the coast of Sardinia, the communique added.

Axis Forces Withdraw

Domei

ROME, August 8.—The Axis forces, following severe fighting in the mountainous areas of Catania and Etna have withdrawn to new positions, the Italian High Command announced today.

Catanians Lauded

Pressed on land by British troops and attacked daily from sea and air, the town of Catania resisted for more than three weeks against the powerful impact of the enemy, reports a special Rome dispatch to the Nippon Times.

Despite shelling by navy guns and uninterrupted bombings from the air, the delaying action carried out was most important from a military point of view. Together with the staunch Axis troopers who were able to obtain highly successful results, the people of Catania must be taken into consideration because they presented the highest example of patriotism and spirit of sacrifice, stoically facing the various hardships forced upon them by the exceptional situation. The Catanians have given splendid evidence of the undefeatable determination worthy of the Italian people, the report concludes.

Italian Cities Raided

Powerful British air units carried out lage-scale bombings on the three cities of Northern Italy, Milan, Genoa and Turin Saturday night, according to an 'Asahi dispatch from Lisbon on Sunday.

R.A.F. Bombs Milan

Domei

ROME, August 8.—Milan was indiscriminately bombed today by the British air force.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

merchant vessels sailed the seven seas but the war has put finis to the era of British sea power. The United States is inheriting not only the colonial riches of the British Empire but even marine transportation, which formed the foundation of British strength.

The fall of Britain as a sea Power is evident in the fact, as mentioned in Roosevelt's letter as the reason for his offer, that the loss of British merchant vessels has reached an appalling tonnage. The Axis sea and air forces are responsible for this. They have sunk to date about 20,000,000 tons of British shipping, crippling Britain as a seafaring nation. Taking advantage of this plight, the United States has undertaken to eliminate its competitor. In the shipping agreement previously concluded it imposed on the British the condition that they should concentrate on the building of warships and repairing of merchant ships. This occasioned much dissatisfaction among British shipbuilders and shipowners. Roosevelt mentions that the United States can build ships on a mass production basis by a process unknown to the British, but American seamen themselves are well aware of the unseaworthiness of such ships; calling them "floating coffins." Thus the ships delivered to Britain are likely to give the British no end of trouble. Moreover, since this gift is confined only to wartime use, the British must either return them or pay some sort of compensation for them to the United States. By using such dangerous ships the British are certain to lose some of their best seamen, so that in more ways than one Britain is destined to fall to a third or lower class sea Power.

Thus the United States is seeking to secure sea power as well as air power on the ruins of the British Empire. But, for the achievement of its greedy ambitions, victory is requisite. The Axis will never permit the United States to win. At any rate, it is clear that the preeminent position of Britain on the seas, held undisputed for three hundred years, has been broken. A Britain which has begun the war on the strength of the aid forthcoming from the United States was destined from the outset to be a protectorate of the United States.

Otachi to See Scribes

Governor Shigeo Otachi of Tokyo Metropolis will give an interview to foreign correspondents at 4 p.m. on Tuesday at the Metropolitan Office, the former Municipal Office.

Workers Support Reich Aims, Says Sauckel Blasting Enemy Dream of Internal Revolt

Domei

BERLIN, August 7.—The futility of anti-Axis dreams to gain victory by internal revolution in Germany was reiterated by Dr. Fritz Sauckel, Reich Director of Manpower, in a press interview today at Paris.

"Four years have passed since outbreak of the second World War, but Germany's condition today is far better than it was in 1918." Dr. Sauckel said "Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has devoted his utmost efforts to the welfare of the working class, and Germany has now become a paradise for them. Hence all German people are supporting the Fuehrer. The destruction of National Socialism would only result in bringing utter confusion to the whole of Europe.

"Workers of European nations, numbering several millions, are now working in Germany, which has become the melting pot of Europe. Anti-Axis nations hope to gain final victory by an internal revolution in Germany. But the working class and the majority of other elements in Germany are fully supporting the present Government and there is no danger of internal conflict.

"German workers fully realize what they are fighting for. Germany's war aim is positive and constructive, that of the anti-Axis negative and destructive.

"When German forces win victory, a new and united Europe will be established, but a victory by the Anglo-Saxons will mean Europe's destruction and a Plutocratic victory.

MUSICIANS SET FOR KARUIZAWA

Well-Known Artists Included in Concert; Programs Announced

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 7.—The Tuesday evening concert sponsored by the Karuizawa Association has been one of the most popular activities for Karuizawa residents, and this year many excellent programs have been announced by the music committee.

The second Tuesday Concert will be given August 10, at 7:30 p.m., at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. Musicians who will appear in the concert as soloists, include Miss Shizuko Chiba mezzo-soprano, recommended by the Nippon Music Cultural Association as a distinguished artist; Koji Taku, pianist, who studied music in Paris under Alfred Cortot; Mrs. Elly Tauber, mezzo-soprano, who appeared in last year's concert here and was highly appreciated, and Mrs. M. Gerdts, soprano, a member of the music committee of the Karuizawa Association. Miss Yoko Matsukuma and Miss Sakae Funao will accompany these artists at the piano.

The program follows:

1. Mezzo-soprano Solo:
   Miss Shizuko Chiba
   (Accompanied by Miss Sakae Funao)
   Schubert: Staendchen,
   „ Ungedult
   „ Kraehe
   Tosti: Tramonto d'autuno
   (and several Japanese lyric numbers)
2. Piano Solo: Koji Taku
   K. Taku: "Doll's Romance" Suite
   Debussy: "Childrens Corner" Suite
   Weber: Invitation to the Dance
3. Mezzo-Soprano Solo:
   Mrs. Elly Tauber
   (Accompanied by Miss Yoko Matsukuma)
   Schubert: Gute Nacht
   „ Wasserfluth
   Franz: Bitte
   „ Widmung
   „ Im Herbst
4. Soprano and Mezzo-Soprano Duet:
   Mrs. M. Gerdts (Soprano)
   Mrs. E. Tauber (Mezzo-soprano)
   (Accompanied by Miss Yoko Matsukuma)
   Bohm: Fruehlingsnacht
   „ Ueber's Yahr

A special concert, entitled "Orchestra Evening," has also been arranged by the Karuizawa Association for Saturday, August 14, at 7 p.m., at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, in which the Nippon Kosei String Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Naotada Yamamoto, will play. As soloists, Miss Sakae Funao, piano, Michio Kumasaka, flute, and Shoichi Minegishi, violin, will appear.

August 14 Program

The program will include Suppe's Light Cavalry-Overture; Bach's Suite, (a) Allregro, with Piano solo, (b) Aria and Gavotte, (c) Polonaise and Bandinerie, with Flute solo; Naosumi Yamamoto's Doppelkonzert, Two violins and orchestra; Piloit's Five "Hai-kai," Quintet with flute, violin, viola, 'cello and piano—the first performance in Japan; Violin solo by Shoichi Minegishi, accompanied by Miss Sakae Funao at the piano, Massenet's Meditation from "Thais," and Kreisler's Schoen Rosmarin; J. Strauss' Waltz, "Geschichte aus dem Wiener Wald" and Schubert's Militaer Marsch.

The Third Tuesday Concert will be held August 17, at 7 p.m. at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido. For this concert an interesting program has been arranged through the good offices of the Society for International Cultural Relations.

Four distinguished artists from Tokyo are expected to offer charming music. The musicians are members of the Iwamoto String Quartet, including Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, first violin, Akio Watanabe, second violin, Miss Kimiyo Matsuura, viola and Hideo Saito, cello.

The program follows: 1. Trio, Miss Iwamoto, violin, Watanabe, viola and Saito, 'cello, playing Beethoven's "Serenade" Op. 18 Nr. 1; 2. Quartet, Beethoven's Quartet F dur Op. 18. Nr. 1; and 3, Quartet, Schubert's Quartet a moll Op. 29.

Although it is not yet definitely decided, Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, president of the Society for International Cultural Relations will speak prior to the concert.

On Sunday, August 15 starting at 2:30 p.m. there will be held, at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido a special concert of children under direction of Professor Naotada Yamamoto. The program will be announced later. On Thursday, August 19, at the same auditorium, a concert will be held with the Karuizawa Chorus members, organized by the Karuizawa residents, appearing. The chorus will be under the baton of Professor Naotada Yamamoto.

The program follows: Mixed Chorus: J. Strauss' Le Beau Danube bleu; Toselli's Serenade; Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Umi-Yukaba," and Akiho Kubota's "Yamamoto Gensui". Female Chorus: Rentaro Taki's "Flower"; "Furusato-wo Hanaruru-Uta", and Schubert's Heidenroeslein.

P.I. TERRORISTS TO BE EXECUTED

Military Authorities Decide Death Penalty For Gang of Killers

Domei

MANILA, August 7.—The death penalty meted out by the Military Administration to a gang of killers including their leader, a Chinese vagrant, named Wu Chia-to, has rid Manila of undesirables who have been striking fear into the hearts of local Chinese, it was disclosed here today following the lifting of a press embargo.

According to revelation made today the assassination of Chen Tien-fang, Secretary of the Chinese Association, on June 16, whilst he was enroute to office, as well as the killing of Cheng Han-hung, Vice-President of the same organization on Rizal Street about 8:00 p.m. on June 27, were both engineered by Wu Chia-to and executed by two Filipino ex-convicts named Maximo Reyes and Marcelino Morim. The Filipino killers had been engaged by Wu Chao-to, soon after they had secured release from prison in March.

Wu Chia-to as well as the Filipino killers were apprehended by the Japanese Gendarmerie following the assassination of Cheng Han-hung, Vice-President of the Chinese Association. It may be noted that on the occasion of the second tragedy, Cheng Kien-chung, fourth son of the victim, was severely wounded.

According to the investigation made by the Military Administration, Wu Chia-to hails from Fukien Province, China. He came to Manila in 1920 and had been a vagrant ever since, engaging himself in practically every unlawful occupation.

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out and Manila was subsequently occupied, he at once affiliated himself with guerilla corps preying upon the Chinese community and engaging in extortion.

Upon making the acquaintance of the Filipino ex-convicts, Maximo Reyes and Marcelino Morim, both of whom had completed prison terms in March, Wu Chia-to decided to engage them as killers.

However, he was apprehended by the Japanese Gendarmerie together with other members of his band.

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JAVA CHINESE SET UP ORGAN

Formed in Djakarta To Cooperate With Army Authorities

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 8.—The Association of Chinese Residents in Djakarta Special City was formally organized today.

It was in September of last year that representatives of various Chinese organizations in the city met and formed a committee to amalgamate all establishments to effect closer cooperation with the military administration. With all preparations completed, the ceremony of establishing the Association was held at noon today.

The present membership of the new Association is more than 20,000 and it will become the nucleus of the 800,000 Chinese residents in Java to make positive constructive activity in all fields.

Chinese organizations in Java have already been heartily cooperating with the Japanese Military Administration. The Chinese Relief Association and the Chinese Residents' Charity Association were amalgamated with the new Association, and they had been giving various reliefs to the needy with a subsidy given by the city and donations by Chinese residents. Every month, more than 7,000 needy Chinese people were granted food and other aids while the unemployed were given training and employment.

Since April of this year, a Japanese language school had been opened for the Chinese residents and already 280 students have finished their course, there being 170 students at present. The teachers of Chinese schools, meanwhile numbering more than 200, organized their Japanese language class since April.

Chinese residents in Java are eagerly making voluntary donations for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia. In April, they made the first donation of 220,000 guilders. For the second donation, offers are now fast coming in and it is expected to be soon submitted to the Japanese authorities.

Japan Will Back Indian Struggle

(Continued From Page 1)

loped by the people of Asia in a spirit of harmony and cooperation. That Asia is one is the common guiding spirit that moves all the peoples of Asia now as for evermore.

"The position of Japan has been clearly stated in the Diet address of Prime Minister Tojo on June 16: 'Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to expel and eliminate from India Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people, and enable India to attain full independence in the true sense of the term.'

"This fight is our fight as much as India's fight. And for us, too, it is a fight to the finish."

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Tommies Horrified to See Wretched Life Led by Natives in India and Middle East

The British troops, stationed in India and the Middle East, are horrified to see the conditions in those countries, writes Hannen Swaffer in the London Daily Herald, according to a special dispatch from Geneva to the Nippon Times on Sunday.

Swaffer publishes an extract of soldiers' letters stating that the slums to which the British population was accustomed were palaces for the native population east of Suez.

"The poverty of the population was beyond description," he declares. "In India, every European paid at least two shillings for his breakfast, while the Indians could only spend one-twelfth of a penny for each meal. The faces of the natives in Iraq were marked by all kinds of diseases. Innumerable people were suffering from hereditary blindness and were crippled. It often occurred in Bagdad, for instance, that dilapidated houses collapsed burying the occupants among the debris."

Soviet Forces Fail to Pierce Reich Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

tion to cope with the situation. Fighting in these sections is being expected to mark the climax of the Reich-Soviet offensive and defensive campaign for the current summer season.

Heavy Damage Aimed

Q. The war results the German forces have scored in the Orel and Bielgorod sections since July 5 are very large. How is the German side calculating the future Soviet fighting power?

A. The war results in these sections are such as have already been announced. A cardinal point is to what extent this will affect the future Soviet attacking power. Belligerents are apt to underrate the fighting power of their foes. Germany, of course, has carefully reflected upon her under-estimation of the Soviet power at the outset of the Reich-Soviet War and in the last summer offensive. It is explained in Germany that the withdrawal from Orel has been effected from a strategical point of view. It is said that the German object in this summer campaign is to destroy large quantities of Soviet tanks and other arms, and that if the German forces attain this object, they may withdraw boldly. At any rate, the Soviet offensive should not be belittled. Especially, fighting in the neighborhood of Kharkov has become furious since a day or two ago.

Facing such a grave situation as never in the past, Germany is certainly determined to make desperate efforts. Neutral circles are wondering from where the Soviet Union has been gathering her human and material power. However, they are of the opinion that it would be difficult for the Soviet Union to attain her object in the present summer offensive because she is throwing into the battle the last remnant forces by taking advantage of the German concern rivetted on the Italian situation. They doubt if the Soviet Union will be able to initiate such an offensive this winter as carried out last winter.

Q. How about Anglo-American air raids on the German mainland?

A. The Anglo-American countries will further intensify air raids and carry out indiscriminate bombings. For this the German authorities are fully prepared. Many measures are being quickly enforced to cope with the situation. The German Government authorities attach importance to the necessity of enhancing the morale of the nation.

LEADERS LEAVE FOR CONTINENT

5 Members of Second Delegation to Attend Hsinking Conference

The second group of five members of the 19 Japanese representatives who will attend the Second East Asia Conference to be held at Hsinking for three days beginning August 16, left Tokyo at 8:25 p.m. Sunday reported Domei. They received a hearty send-off from prominent government and civilian figures.

The conference will be participated in by representatives from Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, leading member of the Japanese representatives, is scheduled to leave on Tusday by the 3 p.m. train, while the final group is due to depart at 8:25 p.m. the same day.

It is recalled that the first group of Japanese representatives left for Hsinking on Friday night last week.

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WANG KEH-MIN ATTENDS MEET

Confers With N. China Mayors, Governors—Stresses Nippon Ties

Domei

PEKING, August 8.—The Conference of North China Mayors and Governors was held here today for the first time since assumption by Wang Keh-min, of chairmanship of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

Attending the conference were Governors of Hopeh, Honan and Shantung and Mayors of Peking, Tientsin and Tsingtao and others including Chairman Wang and other officials of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

In his address, Wang Keh-min, declared that a three-month period for speeding up construction of North China will be enforced from tomorrow in response to Japan's new China policy.

He also stressed the necessity to exert efforts to permeate among the masses Japan's true intentions manifested in her new China policy as well as enforce the established food policy.

Detailed instructions were also given by Chairman Wang concerning anti-Communist measures, commodity prices and others.

The afternoon session was devoted to frank exchange of views between officials of the North China Political Affairs Commission and attending Mayors and Governors concerning the problems confronting North China.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDER SET BY JAPAN, HONGKONG

Postal Order Service Also Planned Aug. 21

Telegraphic money order and postal order services will be inaugurated between Japan and Hongkong from August 21, the Communications Ministry revealed recently, according to Domei.

Although regular exchange services were begun in December last year, use of ships greatly delayed arrival of remittances, so that an exchange procedure, virtually similar to that in force in Japan Proper, has been instituted.

Both postal and money orders will be handled by all post offices throughout Japan, on the one hand, and the Kowloon and Hongkong post offices on the other.

Rate of remittance up to ¥50 is ¥3.25; to ¥100, ¥3,50; to ¥200, ¥4.00; to ¥300, ¥4.50; to ¥400, ¥5.00, and up to ¥500, ¥5.50.

Similar services between Kwantung Leased Territory and Hongkong will be 50 sen higher for each rate quoted, while they will be ¥1.00 less between Taiwan and Hongkong.

For the present special services will not be accorded to urgent remittances, and all orders from Japan will be handled under the Foreign Exchange Control Law and require permits from the Finance Minister.

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